

FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a Thoroughbred Jersey Bull Calf which he offers for sale reasonably, and will furnish registered pedigree.

T. H. McKEE,
Stirling.

300 Men Wanted

to work on the Whitney & Opeongo Railway construction. Wages \$1.50 per day, monthly payments. Full Summer's work guaranteed to good men. Apply to

J. R. McQUIGGE,
Contractor, Whitney, Ont.

YOU NEED NOT HAVE A BALD HEAD

And you can cure yourself and prevent your hair from falling out with little money. "Hair Growers," "hair invigorators," etc. are being sold every day to people who desire a beautiful head of hair, but the benefit they expect never comes. We have a remedy that has cured thousands and will cure you, and we are going to give everyone an opportunity to test it and to make the preparation themselves. For \$1.00 we will send the recipe for making

Remington's Reliable Hair Restorer the best hair tonic in the world, the ingredients for which can be got at any drug store at trifling cost. Cures Dandruff and grows a good head of hair on bald heads. We will also send you free a valuable treatise on the "Care of the Hair" a recipe for cutting the hair, tell you how to produce beautiful eyebrows and lashes, and how to cure pimples and wrinkles on the face, besides other valuable information worth many dollars to you. Send money by registered letter, post-office order or express money order.

THE REMINGTON DISPENSARY,
Box 357, INgersoll, Ont.

TREES! TREES!

-AT THE-

Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

W. C. REID,
Aug. 17, 1900. BELLEVILLE, ONT.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '03, 35c.

CLEARING SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.

Ladies' Black and Tan Kid Gloves, 65c., for sale Saturday for 40c. pair.
Gents' Fine Shirts, with or without collars, great reduction.
Gents' Undershirts and Drawers, 35c. a suit on Saturday.
Gents' Overalls, a wonder, regular 65c., at 50c. pair.
Gents' Braces, regular 30c., for 25c. pair.
Buggy Dusters, about one dozen, all fancy colors, bargain day Saturday.
50 yds. Towelling at 5c. yd. 150 yds. Print, fast colors, 6c. yd.
200 yds. Fancy Apron Gingham, fast colors, 6c. yd.
85 yds. Table Linen, 62 in. wide, an eye-opener for 25c. yd.
Boys' and Men's Suspenders, 25c. to 75c. Men's Working Shirts, all prices, from 25c.
Men's Felt Hats, about 4 dozen bargains to be had Saturday.
6 Men's Navy Blue Caps, regular 50c., at 15c. each.
Bed Spreads, 75c. and \$1.00. Just a few left.
A cheap lot of Neck Ribbons. Skeleton Collars now in stock, 15c.
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Sailors, etc., all at a large reduction.

GROCERIES.

Salmon, 10c. can. 2 bottles Pickles, 25c. Mixed Cakes, 3 lbs. 25c.
Lard - 12 lb. lb. Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25c. Dried Apples, - 6c. lb.
Tea Sittings, 10c. lb. Salada Tea, green, 25c. lb.

Our Japan Tea still holds its reputation as being the best in town for 25c. Don't be afraid to try a pound.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Mutual Life of Canada,

(Formerly The ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.)

By
Way
of
Con-
trast

Death rate per \$1,000 of mean insurance in force, 1901—	
In 15 Canadian Life Companies, average.....	\$7.90
In The Mutual Life of Canada.....	\$6.86
Expense rate per \$1,000 of total income, 1901—	
In 15 Canadian Life Companies, average.....	\$36.20
In The Mutual Life of Canada.....	\$16.88
Combined Death and Expense rate per \$1,000, 1901—	
In 15 Canadian Life Companies, average.....	\$22.70
In The Mutual Life of Canada.....	\$13.91

From the above figures intending insureds will see where their interests will be best served.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Wellman's Corners.

From Our Correspondent.

Wellman's S. S. Lawn Social is the all engrossing subject of our thoughts just now. The people are making their preparations on a larger scale than ever. We are expecting to have all the old attractions and several new ones, and are determined to make this excel all our previous efforts, impossible as that may seem.

Mr. W. Anderson and Mr. E. T. Willman have gone to Maynooth to visit Mr. Geo. E. Mack.

Our quarterly meeting on Sunday last was largely attended, and was a very profitable service.

Alfred Hoover and Fred have been north looking for huckleberries. They report no berries but lots of fun.

Some of the people in this vicinity are talking of taking in the excursion to the Thousand Islands on Saturday Aug. 9.

The farmers are very busy gathering in their harvests. Most of them have large crops.

Albert Sinclair, convicted of burglarizing the store of W. Anderson, was sentenced last Wednesday to the Central Prison for a term of nine months.

Bancroft

(From The Times.)

Mr. Geo. Davy of this village has a pig four months old which like the scales at 200 pounds. Who can beat it? In the crop of a hen, which she killed last week, Mrs. J. B. Cleak of this village found a gold nugget about half the size of a small bean.

Lieut.-Col. Hemming of Kingston was in town last week on business in connection with the organizing of a company of volunteers. The armory will be located over Mr. Fair's store, and the rifles and other equipments are expected to arrive in a few weeks.

The trustees have purchased the three lots in the rear of the public school. It will only be a short time until the present building will have to be enlarged, or a new one erected, and the addition to the grounds will provide ample building accommodation and make a splendid playground.

Adopted Twenty-two Children.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shandrow, of South Haven, Mich., have adopted a whole orphan asylum, twenty-two children in all. The twenty-two children are not all infants. Some of them are bright, rosy-cheeked youngsters, already old enough to go to school.

Mr. and Mrs. Shandrow have made more than a competence on their 100-acre fruit farm, and it has always been their lifelong regret that children have never been born to them. To please his wife, Mr. Shandrow wrote to the Smith Foundling Hospital in Minneapolis asking them to send him several children for a summer's outing, with the privilege of choosing from them in case he should want to adopt a boy. The Minneapolis institution is a small one, and the management promptly forwarded the visible supply of children over three years of age, no less than twenty-two boys and girls. Mr. and Mrs. Shandrow have just decided to adopt all of them, of whom they are excessively fond.

The bay bridge at Belleville has been repaired, and was reopened for traffic on Saturday last.

The Ontario Government has granted the sum of \$500 to assist in the further drilling for oil at Melrose.

The barbers of Belleville have formed an association, and will advance prices 20 per cent. after the 17th inst.

Napanee will shortly be made the junction for the Bay of Quinte and Grand Trunk trains. Deseronto Junction will be closed.

On Sunday afternoon a cyclone struck the town of St. Catharines, and caused considerable damage to property, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The annual excursion of the Prince Edward old boys and girls from Toronto, to the number of about five hundred, arrived at Picton Saturday by special train. They were accompanied by a enthusiastic reception, hundreds of citizens being present to welcome them. Addresses were presented from the Mayor and the Warden. The addresses were replied to by the Rev. J. M. Lake, and Rev. Geo. W. Dewey. Principal Dobson, of the High School, acted as chairman. The chairman was presented with an elegant cake basket and jardiniere and an address from the "old boys and girls." Mrs. Palmer read the address and Mrs. Dennison made the presentation. Both these ladies, who now live at a distance, were pupils of Principal Dobson some years ago. Mr. Dobson made a fitting and eloquent reply. The streets were gaily decorated with streamers, mottoes, flags and bunting. The band provided excellent music.

Subjects of Thought.

While we gladly accord honor to the courage of active heroism, let us not forget also to reverence the courage of patient endurance, the courage of absolute sincerity, the courage of devotion to principle. He who possesses these is indeed a brave man, though no one may recognize it, and he himself be unconscious of it.

The hope that inspires effort is always a blessing. Not only does it strengthen human faculties and improve the character; it also makes rapid advancement in its own line, even when failing to reach its far-off goal.

The heart is always hungry. No man lives happily alone. The wisest and best is wiser and better for the friends he has.

Generosity, to deserve the name, comprises the desire and the effort to benefit others, without reference to self.

It is poor policy to take advantage of other people because you have never had any advantages of your own.

What man wants is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

It is a maxim that those to whom everybody allows the second place have an undoubted right to the first.

The world's greatest men and best reformers were light weight when weighed in the scales of bigotry.

Levels a virtue for heroes; and immortal as every great soul is that struggles, endures and fulfills.

Reading should teach us how to seek for truth, meditation how to find it.

The doorstep to the temple of wisdom is a knowledge of our own ignorance.

Fixed to no spot is happiness; 'tis nowhere to be found, or everywhere.

Mexican Proverbs.

He who never ventures will never cross the sea.

There's no gain without pain.

Flies cannot enter a closed mouth.

Behind the cross is the devil.

A cat in gloves will never catch rats.

To the hungry man bread is dry.

A book that is shut makes no scholar.

A good laundress washes the shirt first.

No evil will endure a hundred years.

When the river is past the saint is forgotten.

He who has little has little to fear.

If the pill were not bitter it would not be glib.

Do not trust your money to those who keep their eyes on the floor (make an outward sign of piety.)

Wind and good luck do not last.

Don't take a pawn that must be fed.

It is good fishing in troubled waters.

A frugal fish father and a spendthrift son.

No word is ill-spoken if it is not ill-understood.

A tongue may inflict a deeper wound than a sword.

A Few Aphorisms.

A man seldom exhibits his temper until he loses it.

The tongue is a pump used to induce a flow of conversation.

When a man contracts expensive habits his income needs expanding.

Many a man's hypocrisy is due to the fact that he has a scolding wife.

It is usually to-morrow that all remarkable things are expected to happen.

Flattery consists in having your secret opinion of yourself expressed in the language of others.

Some people after casting a crust of bread upon the waters, think they should get a bowl of milk toast in return.

Kaiser William II., the largest passenger vessel in the world, will be launched at Stettin Aug. 12th. Her length is 707 feet, and her beam 71½ feet. She will accommodate 1000 cabin passengers.

Good Dairy Farm for Sale.

One of the best in this section of the County, beautifully situated one-half mile from Stirling, on the Frankford road, in the 9th concession of Sidney. Contains 212 acres, well fenced, and in fine state of cultivation; well adapted for dairying and hog raising. Has on the premises a good cheese factory, a fine young orchard, 20 acres of heavy timber land and contains a sugar bush of 400 trees. Has good farm buildings, large house with cistern inside, and well outside the door, barn 45 x 70 feet with well in basement, stables, silo, hay barn, drive house, sheds, hog pens, and machine house. Price \$10,000.

Also, if desired, 50 head of cattle, 8 horses, and all farming implements. This farm was formerly known as the Annetty or Rupert farm.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

MICHAEL & GEO. SHEA,
Owners.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Authorized Capital.....\$2,000,000.

Subscribed Capital.....\$1,300,000.

(Fully subscribed at a premium of 25 per cent.)

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES—MONTREAL.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Most liberal terms to depositors. Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received and interest allowed from day money is deposited. Interest is added to Savings Bank balances twice yearly. No delay in depositing or withdrawing funds.

Absolute Security to Depositors.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO BUSINESS WITH FARMERS.

Accounts of Cheese Factories handled, prompt attention, courteous treatment and good terms assured. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

W. M. CHANDLER,
Manager Stirling Branch.

"Sterling Hall."

Autumn Dress Fabrics.

Already the trade for Fall Dress Fabrics has started and already "Sterling Hall" is prepared to meet customers demands with a selection of choice good values.

For OUT-DOOR WEAR—There's a fine offering of Tweeds, Serges, Cheviots, Friezes and Homespun.

For MORE DRESSY GARMENTS—There are special offerings in Priestley's Fine Broadcloths, Venetians, Poplins and Satin Cloths.

For EVENING WEAR—The favorites are Henriettas, Voiles and Crepe de Chines.

1000 yds. Dress Tweeds, Meltons and Homespun in all the leading colors, at 15c., 20c. and 25c.—fully 20 per cent. under value. Come early and make a careful selection as this lot will not last long.

Black Dress Goods Remnants.

30 odd ends from 1½ to 4 yds. each, at half regular price.

20 per cent. off Fancy Dress Muslins.

Still a good showing of Colored Dress Muslins to offer at 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 60, 75c. and 20 per cent. discount will be given off these goods for balance of August.

500 yds. Fast Color Dark Prints at 7c. yd.

MENS' WEAR.

There should be cool comfort in the thought that here you can be supplied with your warm weather wants in Light-weight Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Socks, Belts, etc., at saving prices. Try a line.

GROCERIES—5 lbs. Choice Mixed Sweet Biscuit for 25c., should be interesting to you. They have interested many.

Butter in crocks, jars and rolls, at 15c. to 20c. lb.

W. R. MATHER.

August--Month of Bargains.

Our Shoe Store shows a variety of bargains for this month. All that remains of our big stock of Summer Shoes to be closed out at

25 per cent. Discount.

Come in to-day and get first choice.

Remember this is no fake sale—we do just as we advertise. We do not intend to carry over any of our Summer Shoes if cut prices will move them. We need the room for our Fall Goods. We will not quote prices but when you see the goods you will be convinced that BROWN'S is the place to buy footwear.

We are Headquarters for Hand-Made Boots. Leave your order now.

Ladies wear the Empress Shoes. You get them at

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.



P.S.—Eggs taken in exchange.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE.

Parts of Lots Nos. 38 and 39, 1st concession W. G. Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, County of Prince Edward, containing 112 acres adjoining Demoreville and lying between the north and south roads. Soil deep on both sides of the main road. Soil deep on both sides of the main road. Soil deep on both sides of the main road.

Also Lot 20, Big Island, about 50 acres of excellent land, with 10 buildings, and land in good state of cultivation. This lies on the north side of Mosquito Bay. For stock hunt ing, fishing or trapping this is the very best ground along the shores of Bay of Quinte. Terms easy.

NORSTAND SPRAGUE.

Demoreville, July 29, 1902.

For further particulars inquire of

DR. SPRAGUE, Stirling.

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NORSTAND SPRAGUE.

Arrived.

A CAR OF
Straight Manitoba
Flour, Bran,
and Shorts,

which will be sold at
very low prices for cash.

FRUIT JARS.

A large stock of all sizes for sale at lowest prices. A can opener given away with every two dozen jars.

S. HOLDEN.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT PARKER, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Physician, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R.S.O. 1897, chapter 129, section 88, and amending acts, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Robert Parker, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Physician, deceased, who died on or about the 1st day of June, A.D. 1902, to send by mail prepaid, or otherwise deliver to William A. Parker, Stirling, Ont., executor of the estate of the said Robert Parker, deceased, or to his solicitor, as hereunder, on or before the 30th day of August, A.D. 1902, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims and demands and the nature of their security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the date mentioned, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been given as required.

And all persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to send to the said executor, on or before the 30th day of August next to the said date.

Dated the 4th day of August, A.D. 1902.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,

Solicitor for Executor.

Next Saturday, if all continues to go well, the King will be crowned. The ceremony will be shorn of some of the ceremonial and ceremonial that it will be on the original programme, but it will be a solemn and picturesque ceremony. The fact that the King has been covered so rapidly and completely by the surgeon's knife is cause for great rejoicing, not less in the colonies than in Britain, although it will not be shown here by illuminations and bunting to any great extent, and very little demonstration, it appears, of any kind. If the date of the coronation had not been postponed, we should have displayed some creditable public signs and tokens of our feelings, but the postponement and the uncertainty as to the new date seem to have effectually squelched all that.

The railway policy of India or a modification of the same would appear to be what is wanted in this country if the Government is to continue to aid railway development. India has been largely developed by guarantee lines, the state reserving the power to take over the railways after twenty-five years, or certain recurring periods, and retaining a share which varies from one-quarter to four-fifths of the net earnings. According to Mr. Colquhoun, a recent writer upon the subject, the guiding principle of India has been, and still is, government power of control and purchase. The state reserves proprietary rights, a directing voice in the construction of new lines, and a share in the benefits, with power to protect its own interests and to regulate competition. We are told that the Indian railways steadily increase yearly in value, and that when the lines fall in they will bring a great and constantly growing revenue to the state. Financially speaking, indeed, this is said to be the brightest prospect before India. In Egypt much the same policy has been carried out, to Egypt's great advantage. The financial success of the Egyptian railways is almost unprecedented. India has 20,000 miles of railway, and is calculated to require 60,000 miles. The rates are low; a man can travel four hundred miles within twenty-four hours for two dollars. Goods are carried at a halfpenny per ton-mile. Yes, the net earnings of the Indian railways amounted to 5.46 percent, in 1899, according to the authority already quoted, compared with 3.60 percent for the United States, three percent for the Australian colonies. The railways in Australia are, like our own Indian railways, exploited by politicians, whereas, those of India are generally under private management with the admirable supervision of honest and able Anglo-Indian public servants. Another factor in the earnings is the cheapness of Indian labor, nearly 95 percent, of the 260,000 people employed on the railways being natives. If Canada had adopted some form of the Indian system from the first the country would have been much better off now. It is not too late to adopt some sort of guarantee system in the future, if the government assist railway extension in the North-West. 'A share in the benefits, with power to protect its own interests,' ought to be the government's sine qua non when any future railway bonusing is in question.—Witness.

Women's Institute Handbook.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued a very attractive handbook for Women's Institutes, compiled by G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes. It contains rules and regulations for such Institutes, specimen programmes, suggestions for study, and chapters on literature, the house and its care and furnishing, care of children, many practical suggestions on different branches of domestic economy, a group of addresses given before the Illinois Association of Domestic Science, and some useful chapters giving suggestions for increasing the comfort of the home. The book contains many beautiful illustrations and is one of the most artistic publications that have appeared under Government auspices.

A black bass was caught near Kingston weighing seven and one-half pounds.

One hundred and twenty men were killed in the colliery disaster near Sydney, N. S. W.

The King has returned to London in preparation for the coronation ceremony on Saturday.

The conference of colonial Premiers is considering the exclusion of Canadian live cattle from Great Britain.

Several prominent Texas stockmen are on the way to Canada where they will engage a ranch for next season. Heretofore Texas cattle men have been sending cattle to the Dakotas and the Wyoming country, but next spring they will try the experiment of using a Canadian ranch, which is said to be more convenient and less liable to meet disturbance from public authorities. The Texas commission expects to pasture about 200,000 head of cattle in Canada next year.

When you hear a man complaining that he is tired of life the chances are that he has never made any use of it.

When an optimist fails in business he consoles himself with the belief that his failure was due to his conscientious scruples.

The heart which can carry the burdens and sorrows of even the most forsaken, which can make room for the griefs and toils and cares of the hapless multitude, is filled without measure with the life and love of God.—Charles F. B. Miel.

WONDERFUL BROECK

THE ORIGINAL SPOTLESS TOWN IS IN NORTHERN HOLLAND.

A Neatness and a Brilliance That Are Absolutely Painful pervade the Whole Place—Rules Which the Inhabitants Must Observe.

Far up in northern Holland among the dikes and canals of the little kingdom lies Broeck, the original Spotless Town. The palings of the fences of Broeck are sky blue. The streets are paved with shining bricks of many colors. The houses are rose colored, black, gray, purple, light blue or pale green. The doors are painted and gilded. For hours you may not see a soul in the streets or at the windows. The streets and houses, bridges, windows and barns show a neatness and a brilliancy that are absolutely painful. At every step a new effect is disclosed, a new scene is beheld, as if painted upon the drop curtain of a stage. Everything is minute, compact, painted, spotless and clean. In the houses of Broeck for cleaning purposes you will find big brooms, little brooms, toothbrushes, aqua fortis, whitening for the window panes, rouge for the forks and spoons, coal dust for the copper, emery for the iron utensils, brick powder for the floors and even small splinters of wood with which to pick out the tiny bits of straw in the cracks between the bricks. Here are some of the rules of this wonderful town:

Citizens must leave their shoes at the door when entering a house. Before or after sunset no one is allowed to smoke excepting with a pipe having a cover, so that the ashes will not be scattered upon the street.

Any one crossing the village on horseback must get out of the saddle and lead the horse.

A cuspidor shall be kept by the front door of each house, where it may be accessible from the window.

It is forbidden to cross the village in a carriage or to drive animals through the streets.

In addition to these established rules it is the custom for every citizen who sees a leaf or a bit of straw blown before his house by the wind to pick it up and throw it into the canal. The people go 500 paces out of the village to dust their shoes. Dozens of boys are paid to blow the dust from between the bricks in the streets four times an hour. In certain houses the guests are carried over the threshold so as not to soil the pavement. At one time the mania for cleaning in Broeck reached such a point that the housewives of the village neglected even their religious duties for scrubbing and washing. The village pastor, after trying every sort of persuasion, preached a long sermon, in which he declared that every Dutchwoman who had faithfully fulfilled her duties toward God in this world would find in the next a house packed full of furniture and stored with the most various and precious articles of use and ornament, which, not being distracted by other occupations, she would be able to brush, wash and polish for all eternity. The promise of this sublime recompense and the thought of this extreme happiness filled the women with such fervor and piety that for months thereafter the pastor had no cause for complaint.

Around every house in Broeck are buckets, benches, rakes, hoes and stakes, all colored red, blue, white or yellow. The brilliancy and variety of colors and the cleanliness, brightness and miniature pomp of the place are wonderful. At the windows there are embroidered curtains, with rose colored ribbons. The blades, bands and nails of the gayly painted windmills shine like silver. The houses are brightly varnished and surrounded with red and white railings and fences. The panels of glass in the windows are bordered by many lines of different hues. The trunks of all the trees are painted gray from root to branch. Across the streams are many little wooden bridges, each painted as white as snow. The gutters are ornamented with a sort of wooden festoon, perforated like lace. The pointed facades are surmounted with a small weathercock, a little lance or something resembling a bunch of flowers. Nearly every house has two doors, one in front and one behind, the last for everyday entrance and exit and the former opened only on great occasions, such as births, deaths and marriages.

The gardens are as peculiar as the houses. The paths are hardly wide enough to walk in. One could put his arm around the flowerbeds. The dainty arbors would barely hold two persons sitting close together. The little myrtle hedges would scarcely reach to the knees of a four-year-old child. Between the arbors and the flower beds run little canals which seem made to float paper boats. They are crossed by miniature wooden bridges, with colored pillars and parapets. There are ponds the size of a bath, which are almost concealed by lilliputian boats tied with red cords to blue stakes, tiny staircases and miniature kitchen gardens. Everything could be measured with the hand, crossed at a leap, demolished by a blow. Moreover, there are trees cut in the shape of fans, planes and disks, with their trunks colored white and blue. At every step one discovers a new effect, a fresh combination of hues, a novel caprice, some new absurdity.

The rooms are very tiny and resemble so many bazaras. There are porcelain figures on the cupboard, Chinese cups and sugar bowls on and under the tables, plates fastened on the walls, clocks, catch eggs, shells, vases, plates, glasses, placed in every corner and concealed in every nook, cupboards full of hundreds of trifles and ornaments without name, a crowding disorder and utter confusion of colors.

ROOM FOR ALL GRADUATES

Nature Adjusts Matters and Always Preserves an Equilibrium.

Once a year the schools and colleges of the country harvest a crop of graduates, and once a year the wise men of the land write essays for publication on the surplus of men who are entering the law, medicine and other callings that are open to the newcomers. If the wise men are to be believed, it would seem that all the occupations were filled and that the young man has arrived too late. Fortunately for the tenderfoot, the wise men have always been wrong. No philosopher has ever presented a logical argument that did not leave something to be said on the other side. Every year since the world set up for business a new crop of young men has arrived, and that new crop has eventually become the stay of the race. What has been going on eternally will continue. The young chaps will locate themselves. It is no argument that lawyers have their signs staring at you from every hallway on half the streets within several blocks of every courthouse in the country. The harvest that includes a new lot of lawyers also raises a lot of new litigants. Nature takes care to preserve an equilibrium. If the fledglings of the medical schools do not find bones to saw, some of them turn to sawing wood. The boy who has gone through college with the intention of becoming president of the United States finds a satisfactory job as master of ceremonies in a coal yard. A few justices and the new man adjusts himself to circumstances, and then he has become a part of the machine, which runs on as usual.

It is unnecessary to become alarmed about the surplus man. If he is in law, medicine, theology, horse trading, peddling milk or anything else, he finds it out, and he arranges the matter in some way without any upheaval in society. The surplus man is surplus only until he gets his first job. After that he is one of the establishment.

SCIENCE SIFTINGS.

The sun's flames spring at times to a distance of 350,000 miles from its surface.

In dry air sound travels 1,442 feet per second, in water 4,900 feet and in iron 17,500 feet.

The amplitude of vibration of the diaphragm of the telephone receiver in reproducing speech is about the one-twenty-millionth of an inch.

Fresh air contains about three parts of carbonic acid in 10,000, respired air about 441 parts, and about five parts will cause the air of a room to become "close."

Holophane glass is a pressed glass resembling cut glass, having vertical prisms on the inside for diffusing the light and horizontal prisms on the outside for directing the light.

The following are found to be the densities of the planets, water being 1: Mercury, 3; Venus, 5.14; earth, 5.50; moon, 3.34; Mars, 4; Jupiter, 1.35; Saturn, 0.68; Uranus, 1.69; Neptune, 2.29.

The star Arcturus, the hottest of celestial bodies, gives us as much heat as a standard candle six miles away. This fact was ascertained by the radiometer, an instrument which will show the amount of heat given off from a man's face at 2,000 feet distance.

He Was "In the Soup."

"Mon ami," said the Marquis de Croisic the other day, "the hotel keeper's life is an unhappy one. If he does not look to the least little detail, the whole thing goes—what do you call it? Ah, yes, on the blink."

"Here is example of what I say. When I had the Logorot, there was once a dinner there at which Chauncey Depew was a guest. I told the chef to put in the menu some dish in honor of him and I forgot to look at the menu before it went to the printer. "What do you think that imbecile of a chef had done? There!"

And the marquis produced an old menu card on which among the "soups" appeared the following: "Purée de marrons a la Depew."

Gently Sarcastic.

The following church notice was recently exhibited: "The service on Sunday morning is at 11 a. m. The supposition that it is ten minutes later is a mistake. Young men are not excluded from the week night service. The seats in the front portion of the church have been carefully examined. They are quite sound and may be trusted not to give way. It is quite legitimate to join in the singing. The object of the choir is to encourage, not discourage, the congregation."—London Answers.

Giving Her Light to Die.

A small farmer in Aberdeenshire, having a wife that had been long ill and confined to bed, was of so negatively a disposition that he grudgingly the poor woman so much as a light. She in a pet one night exclaimed, "Oh, I wish this an' meo' thing was a pur body 'il me get light to see to deo'." The husband rose up and lights a candle and, plucking it at the bed foot, says to his wife, "There, deo' hoo!"

A Deep Look.

"Yes," said the lawyer; "there are many things to be investigated in this case. The first thing to be looked into—" "Is my pocketbook," assented the client, with perfect assurance.

The Hungry Sea.

"Why do they speak of it as a hungry sea?" "It takes the dinner right out of a person's mouth."

YOUR FUTURE

At least the part we are concerned in—your Clothing Needs—receives the most careful attention from us.

It's early yet to talk of cold weather, but it's coming, so here is just a reminder to let you know we'll have the nicest things in Suitings, Skirtings and general Fall Dry Goods that can be procured. Our buyer is at present in Europe picking up the choice things, and as these are all bought for cash you will get them at the right price. If you make your fall purchase before seeing our goods you'll be disappointed. Write us for samples of your needs.

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If you require a pattern for Skirt, Dress, Waist or anything write us for it. We are agents for Standard Patterns, the most reliable to be had.

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A Duck Skirt for summer is not only cool but economical. The dust soon destroys a good skirt, whereas the duck can be washed. Here are some specials:—

White duck skirt with small blue dot, 7 gore flare, seams strapped with self and edged with blue. A very stylish skirt, regular \$2.50 for \$1.99.

Plain 7 gore flare linen skirt, double stitched seams, wide hem, regular 75c. for 59c.

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Ladies will find our Short Girdle Corsets very comfortable, especially at this season of the year. There is a fit and finish to our goods that is unsurpassed.

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White Girdle Corset, straight front bias gore of Peralce or Batiste, trimmed top and bottom with wide heading insertion and satin ribbon, \$1.00.

White, Pink or Blue Brocaded Silk, erect form Girdle Corset, trimmed top and bottom with wide heading insertion and watered silk ribbon. A very handsome corset, \$1.35.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

By a Farmer's YF.

There is a farmer who is Y's Enough to take his Y's And study nature with his Y's And think of what he C's.

He hears the chatter of the Y's As they each other Y's And Z's that when a tree D K's It makes a home for B's.

A pair of oxen he will U's, With many haws and G's, And their mistakes he will X Q's While plowing for his P's.

In raising crops he all X L's And therefore little O's, And when he hoes his soil by spells He also soils his hose.

Occasionally.

'Yes; they are married at last. It was a long time before she accepted him.'

'Well, perseverance overcomes obstacles.'

'Yes, and sometimes it wishes it hadn't.'

Injured Innocence.

Meddows (during a pause in a family discussion)—Cream in your benedictine tonight, sir?

Mr. R. Bassinton—No, Meddows, all I want is a little of the milk of human kindness.

A Puckerville Model.

When Tom was twenty, people said: "He is a model youth. Be like him, little children; he is industry and truth." Now Tom is forty. Yesterday we heard a mother about "That boogee man'll get you if you

Don't Watch Out!

—Indianapolis Sun.

On the Links.

Pedestrian (anxious for his safety)—Now, which way are you going to hit the ball?

Worried Beginner—Only wish to goodness I knew myself.—Punch.

He Set It All Right.

Bill Collector—You say you intend to pay this bill some time. Can't you set a certain day?

Lawyer Furst—Yes; judgment day.

The Bright Prospect.

Oh, believers, Why you lookin' grum? No matter fer de good things gone, De bes' is yit ter come!

Explanation.

"John never has a collar that isn't broken down in front."

"No. He does it looking at the fraternity pins on his waistcoat."

What She Mist.

Captain—We ran into a dense fog last night.

Miss Touriste—How strange! Why, the shock never woke me up!

The Old, Old Wish.

We wish it were tomorrow What time we work away And later think with sorrow, "Ah, if 'twere yesterday!"

Widow's Wish.

Young Widow—I wish you were wealthy. Singleton—Why? Young Widow—I need the money.

Self Hate.

"I hate a liar!" Wiggins cried. Said Jiggins, "Then 'twould seem You really ought to try and hide Your lack of self esteem."

Anything to Oblige.

Hired Girl (about to leave)—Mrs. McJames, can yez give me a recommendation?

Late Mistress—No, but I will.

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CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

CHAPTER XXV.

A few hours' journey on a summer day brought Dorcas at its close to quiet country station. As she stepped on the platform, a servant in livery came up to her and touched his hat. "For Mrs. Harcourt's, ma'am," he said. "The carriage is here."

And Dorcas took her seat, and in half an hour more had reached the house.

"How shall we get on together? What will she say to me? How will it all end?" she had been questioning with herself a hundred times; and her heart was beating in great throbs as the servant led her up the stairs, and opened the door of the room in which Mrs. Harcourt was. But when she entered that room, Mrs. Harcourt merely half rose from the sofa on which she was lying, and received her as she might have received the most ordinary guest.

"I am glad you have come," she said, quietly, and put out her hand. "I have been very ill, or I would scarcely have asked you."

"Yes, I understand that," Dorcas answered, in a low voice. And then in another moment they were talking about quite common things.

"Are you tired?" Mrs. Harcourt said. "I think you must be tired for the day is so hot. You must rest a little, and my maid will show you your room, and then we will have some tea. Do you mind falling in with my invalid hours? I dine at one o'clock, now that I am alone, and take tea at two."

How strange it seemed to the girl, after all her tremors, to be sitting at last by Mrs. Harcourt's side, listening to her talk about the hours at which their meals were to be served, as if they had no deeper subject of interest between them in the world! Girl-like, she had supposed that their meeting would be marked by some show of emotion, but it had been marked by no show of emotion; it had been wholly commonplace and quiet.

"If she will but go on treating me like this I shall not be afraid of her—I shall know how to get on with her," she thought presently to herself, with no small relief.

For Dorcas herself disliked the display of emotion, and—except perhaps in the one great case of her love for Frank, where, it is true, she had broken at one bound through half the rules that had guided her in her common life—was always most at ease with those who were reticent on the subject of their feelings—the Quaker element in her leading her to sympathize with her in the amount of outer coldness to find satisfaction in a film of ice.

"Can you be contented, do you think, to spend a few weeks here with very little to amuse you?" Mrs. Harcourt asked her, after an hour or two had passed. "You will have no society, you know, because I am not strong enough to see any friends. There are plenty of books in the library, and there are some pretty places near, where you can walk or drive—and if you care for flowers you will find a garden full of them; but unless you can make yourself happy amongst such things as these I am afraid you will be dull with me."

"I am in no danger of being dull," Dorcas replied. "I have always lived a very quiet life."

"That is fortunate for me, then," and Mrs. Harcourt smiled. "Will you bear with me too if I am sometimes irritable? I have not been an ill-tempered woman hitherto, yet perhaps I may try you a little now."

"I am not afraid of you trying me," the girl said, quickly, with the color coming to her face.

"Well, I should like you were patient. I expect you have quiet ways. An invalid wants soothing people near her, you see, and I can imagine that you will be soothing."

"I will try to be."

"You need not try to be, my dear. If you are naturally soothing I shall soon find it out; if you are not, I will keep apart. At the best I am not going to make a martyr of you. I will not ask you to spend more than a little while each day with me."

"Not if you would come to like my being with you?" Dorcas said, quietly; and then Mrs. Harcourt laughed.

"If that should happen, you think—very justly—that the chances are I shall become selfish?" she said. "Well, you may be right—but that will settle itself presently. In the meantime, we know too little of one another to make us wish to pass a great deal of time together—I am going to say good-by to you to-night very soon, for I go to bed at nine."

and I like to be quiet for an hour before I try to sleep."

Was Dorcas happy as she laid her head on its strange pillow presently? The last week at home had been a hard one, but it was past now, and there seemed to be rest here, and escape from self-reproach, and was there not hope and the expectation of a great gladness far off? Surely she might be happy? And yet the tears came to her eyes before she fell asleep, as the thoughts went back to the lonely house that she had left behind her.

"Oh, why are things so hard?" she asked herself for the hundredth time. "Why is it made to seem selfish and wrong in me to love him? I have only done what other girls do, and yet I feel as if I was guilty and wicked."

"Father, ought I never to have left myself care for him?" she had said to Mr. Treawney, sadly, one day.

He had tried, after she had made her confession to him, to shut his heart against her, and his coldness, and reserve, and silent suffering had cut her to the quick. From her mother she had had sympathy, but she had not done what other girls do, and yet I feel as if I was guilty and wicked."

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And then she put her hand upon his shoulder for a minute, and after that minute, suddenly and closely, she clung about his neck.

"Oh, my dear, I never did it willingly. It came before I knew—I could not help it," she began to cry. "I want you to love me still—I want you to be good to me still—as much as you ever did, when I had nobody else to care for in the world."

She melted him for the moment, and made him kiss and bless her.

"I have no right to be angry—none—none," he told her, gently.

"You have gone away from me, but if all; but I shall bear it better presently. My little Dorcas!" he said, suddenly and pathetically—"my little dear child!"

They sat together again for an hour or two that day, and they both tried to bring back the likeness of the days that used to be, but they could not do it. The familiar talk would not come again; there was a shadow between them: the old union that had lasted so long had become broken.

"Oh, Gilbert, it will be right for the child, I think, but what will you do without her?" Letty ventured to ask, as he told her, gently.

"You have gone away from me, but if all; but I shall bear it better presently. My little Dorcas!" he said, suddenly and pathetically—"my little dear child!"

She had been hovering about him, yearning to speak to him, and afraid; she came to him at last, and stole her hand into his as she asked her question.

"God knows!" he answered her bitterly.

His passive fingers hardly closed round hers; after a moment, he turned away from her. She was nothing to him in his sorrow; her sympathy could not touch her love—comfort him, though she had been his faithful wife for one and twenty years.

"So you are going to these people?" he said to Dorcas, when the morning for her journey came.

He had made no opposition to her going. "Settle it as you wish," he had only said to her, when she had asked him what answer she should send to Mrs. Harcourt's note. And then, when the time for her departure came, before they left the house together, he kissed her, and told her that he hoped she would be happy.

"And I think of you," he said, and then he kissed her again. "Do not need me at all," he said, grimly, "nor let me spoil your pleasure."

"Do you suppose that I can help thinking of you?" she answered quickly to that speech. And then, with a sadness, half with anger—"You might as well bruise me, and tell me not to feel the hurt," she said.

She was angry for a moment, but after she had let herself utter these words she reproached herself for having spoken them, and she hastily took his two hands and kissed them.

"Oh, my darling, forgive me for being impatient," she cried, penitently. "I think we have both been

very miserable. Forgive me if you can before I go."

Then he took her in his arms, and held her to his heart for a long time in silence. "My Dorcas!" he only said, at last, calling her by her old childish name in a passionate, broken voice.

So the week had been a hard one, and though it was ended now, his mind was full of it, as she lay tonight on her fresh pillow, and thought of it; and the sorrow and loneliness she had left behind still seemed to follow her to this new place, and make her heart heavy as she fell asleep.

They called Mrs. Harcourt's house the Dover House. It stood in the midst of a rich country, with pleasant grounds about it, and beyond the garden on one side lay a long stretch of undulating pine woods.

"My husband's father bought this place for his mother when he married. It will be my home too when Frank marries," Mrs. Harcourt said, quietly. "A pretty house—it is not like I have always liked it—and I like the mild climate too. I think it is a good thing to live in the south when one is growing old."

Each day, very fresh states after her illness, and only drove out a little each day, or sat sometimes for an hour in her invalid-chair in the sunshine under the veranda. She looked very fragile, Dorcas often thought. One evening, after a few days had passed, the girl, as they were sitting together, ventured to touch her hand with a half-murmured pity.

"How thin it is!" she said, and stroked the fingers softly for a moment.

"It is the first care, or, approach to a care, that had passed between them."

"Yes, it is thin now," Mrs. Harcourt replied, "but it was as strong and firm as yours once, my dear."

They had fallen with curious quietness into their life together. Before Mrs. Harcourt's illness, she had been afraid of this unknown woman, but when no more than only a couple of days had passed it seemed to her that she was fast forgetting that she had been afraid.

"She is cold," the girl thought, "but I do not mind her coldness. She is watching me too, I know."

But if she will be only just to me and act honestly, I am not afraid of her watching—and I think—I cannot help believing—that she will be just."

"Are you contented to stay with me?" Mrs. Harcourt asked her, at a week's end, and Dorcas answered instantly—"Yes."

She said "Yes," and then she paused for a moment, and after that pause her color rose a little, and she looked into the other's face, and said, "Are you content to let me stay?" she asked.

"Quite content," Mrs. Harcourt answered, with a half smile. "I am a great deal too well off with you to wish to be alone again."

For a day or two she had addressed the girl as "Miss Treawney," then, without any remark, she quietly dropped the formal name, and called her "Dorcas."

"It is a quaint old name; how did you come by it?" she presently one day asked her; and then Dorcas, with her heart beating a little quickly, answered—"I was called after a grand-aunt."

Dorcas called her a good woman, who had been like a mother to mamma."

"I think I have heard of her," Mrs. Harcourt answered; and then said nothing more. Perhaps she had winced a little too, as well as Dorcas.

"I do not mean to let you spend much of your time with me," Mrs. Harcourt had said to her on the evening when she first came, and accordingly for two or three days at the beginning they did not spend a great deal of their time together, but gradually after that they came to be together more and more. "I think I must tire you," Mrs. Harcourt sometimes said; but Dorcas answered, quietly—"You never tire me. Nor, in truth, did she; for, curiously and to her own surprise, a strange kind of liking for this cold, unimpulsive woman was awakening in her; somehow—she scarcely knew how or why—she felt at home with

her; she felt as if she might be hard, but not false or treacherous—that she might be a little cold, but not that, if she did, it would be with an open enemy."

"I can trust you," she said to her by chance one day, in reference to some slight matter they had been speaking of, and suddenly Mrs. Harcourt answered—"The more we trust one another the better we shall understand each other."

Other—in every thing, Dorcas. Be sure of that."

"I am sure of it," Dorcas replied, quickly.

On some days they talked together a great deal, and Mrs. Harcourt's talk soon came to have a great charm for the country-bred girl, for it was quiet, but yet clever, full of point and high breeding—very unlike the sort of talk that she was used to, she sometimes rather sadly thought.

"If I tried for a hundred years I could never imitate her, nor acquire her manner. No wonder she thinks that I am no fit wife for Frank," she often said to herself.

The elder woman used to tell her stories of the world in which she lived, and it seemed to Dorcas so far away from her world—so unlike it, so separated from it. Could I ever take my place there?" she would often think. "Would they not always see that I was not one of them, and look down upon me, and make Frank ashamed of me?"

(To Be Continued.)

BULLETS IN THEIR BRAIN

PEOPLE WHO CARRY THEM AND FEEL NO ILL EFFECTS

Many Strange Things Found in the Brain.—Some Curious Cases.

The idea that the human brain is an organ so extremely delicate in its structure that it cannot bear the slightest physical hurt sometimes appears to receive a contradiction in the experience of people who have met with peculiar injuries to the head. In some cases, brain surgery presents some remarkable facts in regard to the extent to which the thinking organ will sometimes resist the effects of external injury. It has been shown that in some cases quantities of its substance may be removed without appreciably diminishing the normal intelligence of the patient; while some have been known to carry the most extraordinary foreign substances embedded in their skulls for years.

Findings of the most singular kind have been made in the interior substance of the living human brain. The latest of these things have been known to find entry there through accident or design. In one case it was the blade of a penknife that was carried about in the brain for half a lifetime without the patient being in the least aware of it; in another it was a penholder that had somehow found its way there and remained in its living hiding-place without apparently interfering with the thinking power of the organ; while only a week or so ago a piece of slate pencil was recovered from a boy's brain after it had been hidden there for several years.

It is, therefore, perhaps none the more surprising that many a bullet which has found its way into a human brain has proved no more than a

TEMPORARY INCONVENIENCE.

A French soldier who received a bullet in his head during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, carried it there for twenty-seven years, and was said to have felt no ill-effects till 1897, when it one day worked its way downward into the mouth and so rid him of its presence.

In the case of a German soldier who was shot in the head during the "Sonderbund" War, he lived to carry the leaden souvenir in his brain for forty-three years, and it was not extracted till after his death.

These two remarkable cases, however, seem to be beaten by another that has quite recently been brought to light, the case being that of an old soldier, who for over half a century has carried in his head the bullet received during the Austrian rebellion of 1848.

Would-be suicides have occasionally put bullets into their brain to no purpose; and perhaps one of the most astounding cases of recent years was that dealt with at the Richmond hospital only a year or so ago. The patient was a volunteer to take his life by shooting himself in the head, and after thus placing two bullets in his brain he was immediately conveyed in a cab to the hospital. But he was so little affected at the time by the presence of the bullets in his head that he actually walked along the garden path and up the steps of the hospital, and was then able to give an intelligent account of what had taken place.

IN A SIMILAR CASE of self-inflicted injury that came before the doctors at Guy's Hospital a few months later the would-be suicide, after firing a revolver bullet into his head, was discovered, and the bullet was removed. The bullet had penetrated the skull to the depth of 3½ inches, he was able to walk part of the way to the hospital and there undress himself without assistance, previous to undergoing examination.

The effects of removing bullets from the brain are sometimes as remarkable as any of the foregoing, and perhaps in this connection mention may be made of the case of a military cadet operated on by a doctor of Vienna just recently. On removing the bullet a small quantity of brain had also to be taken away, the peculiar result being that, though unaltered in any other respect, the patient irrevocably lost all his good manners for which he was noted. The eminent surgeon therefore suggests that the portion of brain removed with the bullet corresponds to what he describes as the "bump of good manners"—London Tit-Bits.

Doctor—"Speaking of your trouble with your husband, do you know that it is a scientific fact that meat causes bad temper?" Mrs. De Jarr—"Oh, yes, I have noticed it all day long, and especially when it's burnt."

The strength of woman is only 67 per cent. that of man.

ON THE FARM.

SHEEP ON THE FARM.

Wool has almost ceased to be a factor in the sheep industry, as farmers have discovered that there is more money in selling only lambs and fat wethers than to depend solely upon wool as a source of profit from sheep.

The fleece is simply a by-product, and no progressive farmer now expects to make sheep pay with the wool as the principal source of revenue from the flock. The majority of farmers do not have large flocks, 25 sheep being considered as above the average, and they are valued largely because they are of valuable assistance on the farm in consuming weeds and other waste materials that possess no value. It is well known that a flock of sheep will clear a field of weeds rapidly, and they will also keep the pests down. While keeping the sheep distribute manure evenly on the ground and press it into the soil with their feet. For these advantages from sheep there are farmers who would be without them, as they save labor and demand but little attention. It has been frequently demonstrated that from fields upon which large flocks of sheep have been huddled the fields of grain have been doubled, due to the fertility added to the soil by the sheep. Farmers who give their attention to early lambing and the production of choice lambs and the production of choice mutton have found Southdown rams excellent for the improvement of the common flocks, as the Southdown is hardy, and such sheep can be kept in large numbers on the Oxford or Shropshire, though the latter breeds are larger in size than the Southdown. The preference for the Southdown is also due to the fact that the grades are excellent foragers and can subsist on scanty herbage compared with some other breeds or crosses. Wherever the cattle and sheep can also find a place, as the sheep will clean up lands upon which the cattle may leave much that could be turned into profit. No farmer, however, can expect the best results from sheep without care; but sheep require less attention than other animals on the farm.

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The fleece is simply a by-product, and no progressive farmer now expects to make sheep pay with the wool as the principal source of revenue from the flock. The majority of farmers do not have large flocks, 25 sheep being considered as above the average, and they are valued largely because they are of valuable assistance on the farm in consuming weeds and other waste materials that possess no value. It is well known that a flock of sheep will clear a field of weeds rapidly, and they will also keep the pests down. While keeping the sheep distribute manure evenly on the ground and press it into the soil with their feet. For these advantages from sheep there are farmers who would be without them, as they save labor and demand but little attention. It has been frequently demonstrated that from fields upon which large flocks of sheep have been huddled the fields of grain have been doubled, due to the fertility added to the soil by the sheep. Farmers who give their attention to early lambing and the production of choice lambs and the production of choice mutton have found Southdown rams excellent for the improvement of the common flocks, as the Southdown is hardy, and such sheep can be kept in large numbers on the Oxford or Shropshire, though the latter breeds are larger in size than the Southdown. The preference for the Southdown is also due to the fact that the grades are excellent foragers and can subsist on scanty herbage compared with some other breeds or crosses. Wherever the cattle and sheep can also find a place, as the sheep will clean up lands upon which the cattle may leave much that could be turned into profit. No farmer, however, can expect the best results from sheep without care; but sheep require less attention than other animals on the farm.

SHEEP WORRYING BY DOGS.

Although little has been said lately in regard to sheep worrying by dogs, the evil is still with us. Every little while the news of a farmer's sheep being worried by dogs. The subject then is always one of interest, and it may be of advantage to know what is being done in other lands to stem this evil. In Great Britain, the worrying of sheep by dogs is a constant source of annoyance and loss to many farmers. In 1865 an act was passed providing that the owner of every dog shall be liable in damages for injury done to any cattle or sheep by his dog. Previous to this it was necessary to show a previous propensity in such dog, or the owner's knowledge of such propensity, or that the injury was attributable to neglect on the part of the owner of the dog.

But a proposal recently made to enact by-laws for preventing all classes of dogs from straying during all or any of the hours between sunset and sunrise, is strongly favored. This would be a regulation keeping dogs out of temptation and strictly enforced, should do much to prevent the losses now occurring from ravages of sheep by dogs. How would some regulation of this kind work in Canada? If every person who owns a dog were compelled to keep that dog tied up or shut up during the night, there would be less sheep worrying, and we think, fewer dogs would be kept in the country and in the towns or villages. No one should object to securing a valuable dog for the night, while many people, rather than go to this trouble, would prefer to destroy their good-looking dogs. It is to be hoped that some of our readers as to how such a regulation would work in this country.

SOFT BUTTER.

In experiments at the Iowa station the water content of butter as influenced by the size of granules and the temperature of the butter during working was studied. In each of a number of comparative tests, cream was ripened, cooled and divided into equal lots, both of which were churned under uniform conditions, and were otherwise treated alike, except that one lot was washed with cold water, and the other with comparatively warm water. In three of the comparisons, where the granules were of the same size, an average difference of about 25 degrees F., in the temperature of the wash water made a difference of about 2½ per cent. in the water content of the butter. The soft butter resulting from the use of the warmer water in washing contained in every case the most water.

In one of the tests, washing coarse granular butter with water at 80 degrees was compared with washing fine granular butter with water at 80 degrees. The percentage of water in the butter made in the latter made in the two ways was, respectively, 14.07 and 17.50 per cent.

HOW TO KILL WIRE WORMS. As I have seen several inquiries as for the best method of exterminating the wire worm, it may interest some of your readers to know the result of my experience on a field of four acres which was often injured by these pests, writes Mr. Andrew McKillop. Always after grass and clover the oat crop was affected seriously, and even the potatoes were perforated after the oat crop. I rolled the oats repeatedly, but it had little effect. I found that a single run of the seed harrow—followed by the cross working on it for days afterwards—had much better results,

but did not quite banish the wire-worm. About ten years ago I got a ton of ground rock salt, and about three weeks before we plowed it out of clover land I sowed the salt over the field. In the meantime it got a good soaking, and it was all dissolved, and the result was most satisfactory. I have not seen the appearance of any wire worms ever since. I believe the salt about the roots of the trees destroyed the eggs of the worms and completely banished them.

WHAT WEEDS DO.

One who is inexperienced, and who has made no experiments in that direction, can form no estimate of the quantity of water taken from the soil by weeds, which is really robbery of the crop occupying the land. A single weed may seemingly do but little injury, but one pound of weeds will remove 500 pounds of moisture from the soil during the period of ordinary drought, or more or less according to its duration and the growth of the weeds. As much as 250,000 pounds of moisture per acre is an ordinary quantity for a heavy mass of weeds to take. In addition to the moisture the weeds draw on the fertility, and deprive the crop of plant food, which is so necessary in order to secure a good start. It is worth to keep down weeds after they get a good start, but it is not difficult to destroy them when they are very young. Many crops fail during dry seasons more because of robbery of the moisture by weeds than because of lack of rain.

PARIS AND ITS BATHTUB

PURSUIT OF CLEANLINESS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

The Bath Is Sent Round in Charge of Three Men in a Special Waggon.

Ten thousand great apartment houses in the gay French capital have not a single bathroom in a single one of their apartments. Does this mean that their inhabitants are ignorant of bathing? No, like Americans and the mountain, they may not, but the bath will come to them.

It is a fact that bathing has so far progressed in Paris that there are stock companies whose business, lucrative and flourishing, is to bring baths (eugenic the day before) to the apartments of the city dwellers. At the appointed hour there is a rattling in the street, and soon three men are quarrelling with the concierge or janitor. The cause of the disturbance is the bath—the bathtub, the hot water, the whole outfit.

CARRYING IT UPSTAIRS.

The men are carrying the bathtub up your three or four or five flights, as it may be, banging it against the balusters and gouging chunks of plaster from the walls to place it in your bedroom, dining-room or salon as you tell them.

It is a large tub of copper, lined with zinc. They bring it in a special waggon, built to haul it over Paris. The men spend their lives in lugging it upstairs and down, in filling it and emptying it, in fetching up the water for it.

The tub-see life. One day it is a deputy who does not really need it, having had a bath the month before; then it may be a fearful widow for whose young daughter it was recommended; then a demi-mondaine who will add a quart of cologne water.

SPECIAL WAGGON.

They have brought the bathtub in its special waggon with a boiler carrying hot water. This they fetch up almost boiling in their buckets when they have installed the tub. They fetch towels, soap, baby powder, sawdust, a cologne spray. When the bath is finished they will carry down the tub, soap, towels, sawdust, baby powder and cologne spray and depart to others who have need of them.

Down in the street a crowd collects around the waggon (which is painted red and yellow and displays the hands of the horse chaps his bit and shakes his bell); the wife of the butcher runs to tell the wife of the cheese merchant and the concierge's daughter hastens to her friend who works at the hair-dresser's; the crowd thickens, traffic is suspended, the knock off work, and the air is full of laughter, argument and cheering.

"The Durands are washing!" the crowd says. "The Durands are having a bath."

It is thus with the mass of honest lower middle-class Parisians, the average ordinary citizens. They are accustomed themselves to the bath as a simple ceremony when not ordered by the doctor somewhat later in the century than the Americans and English, so much so that Balzac fifty years ago could set it down in good faith that for women cleanliness is the beginning of all wickedness.

NEDDY DRAGGED A BIT.

At a prominent railway station in Ireland a farmer was waiting for a train, which a donkey he had purchased. On the arrival of the train at the station he asked the guard where he should put the donkey. The guard, who was in a hurry, said: "Put it behind," meaning that he ought to put it in a horse-box, which was at the rear of the train. The Irishman, not knowing the use of horse-boxes, tied the donkey to the buffer, and then got into the carriage himself.

Soon the train started, and ere long was running at a speed of over fifty miles an hour. Turning to a companion, the Irishman said: "Shure, Molle, won't Neddy be footing it now?"

In spite of hard times, the value of farm animals in Germany is increasing at the rate of four millions a year.

A Great Cure in Welland.

An Old and Highly Respected Resident Cured of Kidney Disease and Liver Troubles by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. John Wilson, a retired carpenter who has lived in Welland, Ont., for 30 years, writes:—"Some years ago I was attacked with kidney trouble, and I became so run down and emaciated that my entire appearance was suggestive of physical decline. As time went on the complaint grew worse and became complicated with liver trouble. I had bad pains across the back and up the spinal column, bad spells with lumbago at night and depression of spirits. At times I was incapacitated for work and had spent probably one hundred dollars in different medicines with no perceptible results. Doctors' advice proved likewise of no avail. Finally on the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and in a short time the bad symptoms began to gradually disappear, and by the time I had used five or six boxes I was enjoying better health than I had in many years, all of which is due to the virtues of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

"Since my recovery I have advised others to profit by my experience. Some have done so and are well, this great medicine, and I am full of enthusiasm in imparting the good news to others who are afflicted as I was."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A FARM OF 50,000 ACRES

THE BIGGEST THING IN THE WESTERN STATES.

Its Profits Are One Hundred and Fifty Thousand a Year—Annual Expenses Reach Seventy-Five Thousand.

A ranch of 50,000 acres is not considered extra large when the land is stocked with wild, long-horned Texas steers, and there are no fences around it. But if 50,000 acres be put up into fields and fenced in pastures, and the whole placed under one management, it makes a farm worth considering among the many big things of the Western country.

In Northern Oklahoma there lies a tract of 50,000 fertile acres, all surrounded by one fence and under one management. It is known as the 101 ranch. George W. Miller & Sons operate the ranch property, the land itself being owned by the Ponca and Otoe tribes of Indians. They pay the Indians \$22,500 annually for the use of this land, \$1.25 an acre for farming land, and 25 cents an acre for pasture lands.

In the southwest there are many large ranches and farms, but none equals the 101 ranch in extent. The Sherman farm in Western Kansas has under fence about 30,000 acres, and there are pastures in both the Creek and the Osage Indian nations covering sixty or seventy thousand acres, but as a strictly farm ranch the 101 outclasses all of them.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

The annual expenses of the ranch are \$75,000. Two hundred men are employed during the busy seasons, fifty to seventy being employed the year round. The fence line of the ranch is more than 150 miles long. The profits are \$150,000 per annum. The 101 ranch is so long that half the time the superintendent at headquarters cannot tell where one-third of his employees are working. That is, he could not tell offhand, but by consulting his assistant and using his telephone he would have them located.

The season of hardest work has just ended and the men are resting after the harvest. The ranch harvested 150,000 bushels of wheat and a like amount of corn this summer. There were 8,000 acres in wheat and 3,000 acres sown in corn.

The wheat is sold in the Kansas City market at from 60 to 63 cents a bushel. The profit from wheat alone this year has been more than \$40,000. The profit on corn is quite as much, while 10,000 steers are marketed every season.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Joseph Miller, once a bank president, is manager of the business affairs of the ranch. He employs experts in every department. The wheat and cornfields are managed by an expert farmer, the cattle are bought and sold by an expert stock salesman. There is even an expert broncho buster and two attend to the breaking of young mules brought upon the ranch to do the farm work.

The 101 ranch is conducted so that nothing goes to waste and every acre of ground is utilized. There is a system for the management of each department.

The system of wheat producing on the 101 ranch has been widely copied throughout the southwest and has been the foundation of excellent yields in many parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska. It is so effective that the ranch has produced forty bushels of wheat to the acre, while neighboring farmers have raised less than fifteen. The average yield is eighteen bushels to the acre.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

For Weak and Sickly Children During the Hot Weather.

Thousands of children die during the hot weather months, because summer complaints and stomach troubles come suddenly, and mothers do not have the means at hand to promptly check and cure them. In homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used these dreaded little lives can be saved, and no homes where there are infants and young children should be without them.

Baby's Own Tablets will promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles, and are a great relief to teething children. The Tablets are sold under a positive guarantee that they contain neither opiate nor harmful drug. Crushed to a powder they can be given with absolute safety to a new born babe. Mrs. B. Ferguson, 105 Mansfield street, Montreal, says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them the best medicine I have ever given my children. My baby has always been small and delicate and suffered so much last summer with his teeth that I did not think he would live. Then he was attacked with dysentery, a feverish skin and cough. As the doctor's medicine did not help him, I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and they did him a wonderful amount of good, and he is now getting on splendidly. I gladly give my experience for the benefit of other mothers. If your druggist does not keep these Tablets they will be sent by mail post paid, at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y."

HARMONY LACKING.

"Yes, sir," said the man with a frayed collar; "the land is now worth \$1,000 a foot, and only a year ago I could have bought it for a mere song."

"But you couldn't sell, eh?" cackled the funny man.

The man with the frayed collar eyed him distantly and haughtily, and replied, in cold, cutting tones: "Oh, I could sell, but I couldn't get the right notes!"

And the funny man looked as crushed as an over-ripe strawberry at the bottom of the basket.

THEY MAKE FALSE GODS

SUBJECTS OF THE SULTAN OF MUSSAT MAKE IDOLS.

Made of Ivory, Brass, Iron, Wood and Cork—Agents in Heathen Countries.

In the capital of the Sultan of Muscat there is established a firm of traders—the only one of its kind—whose chief business is doing idols. These strange gods are made of ivory, brass, wood, iron and cork. The firm has agents scattered throughout East Africa, from the Natal coast right across to the Delagoa bay; but it is in this particular territory where fetishism is most popular, and it is there that the Zanguebar firm transacts the greater part of its god-making business.

Now, various sorts of savages have various kinds of gods, and chiefly their idols are crude images, fashioned by crude hands. But a spirit of modern enterprise has developed even in the savage breast, and the custom of the savage making his fetish, or god, which has been observed from time immemorial, is now giving place to the newer methods of buying idols in the open market; hence the imported firm coming into existence.

They are ready to supply to the savage tribes gods great and small, loving or warlike, made of paper, wood or ivory, or the most precious metal, on terms which please them, and please their given and no risk is run. No worthless checks or base coin for the bill is paid in the local territorial currency—namely, in yams, bananas, rice, palms, maize, dourra, nuts and beans; or in gold metal, palm oil, ivory, gums and cowries, or in cattle or slaves. This merchandise is converted into money in the capitals.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

Some of the idols are dreams of first-class workmanship. For the Zanguebarians have imported workmen from various parts of the world, whose whole labors are expended on the monsters upon which the poor savage looks with eyes of tenderness and veneration. Ivory and certain kinds of wooden gods are principally made on African territory.

Those of the cheaper kinds—but the more pretentious and expensive gods are made in France, Germany and England, in factories, the existence of which nobody on this side of the world has hardly ever dreamed.

In the valley of the Mombas there is in every village what is called a sacred house, which contains, among gruesome objects, many priceless treasures, though fearfully ugly things in the way of idols. These are called "Mungu," and they consist of human heads fastened on a pole, with precious stones and golden and silver bars or plates ingeniously inserted in the face, figures of lions and alligators of the most outrageous description, but nevertheless made of gold and smothered in precious stones and knuckle bones of various animals encased in glittering frames composed of diamonds.

Most of these fetishes are made to order in Birmingham, not 300 yards from Broad street, which city has sent to the East African, Congo, Gaboon and other tribes hundreds of idols.

THERE ARE HUNDREDS

of gods worshipped by savages, there being at least one for every conceivable happening known to humanity, and they range in size from one inch to a hundred feet high. The strangest god of all is "Kisukuk," who is the terror and the love at the same time of the Gaboon blacks. He looks like an ordinary scarecrow, judging by the quantity of feathers and old rags with which his body is dressed up. As a matter of fact, however, he is great god, which stands some nine feet high, is made—principally at Nimes, in France—out of solid cobles of gold, and though the carving takes hideous lines, yet it is so beautifully done as to warrant the bill coming to, as a rule, one thousand guineas. The traders are paid with ivory—enormous tusks weighing from 100 to 200 pounds, and fetching in the wholesale market from 50 to 70 pounds per hundredweight.

Of course, the business comes to the trader in a very roundabout way. Some of the chiefs get to hear of the middleman's goods, and the traveler—being in the district. This astute individual has already seen the witch doctor—the creature who rules the tribe, so to speak—and has promised him to provide the tribe with a brand-new god. "Business on equitable terms" is done. The savage holds a "palaver," at which he declares the "god" want propitiating, and this, of course, takes the form of a new god.

THE CROWN RUBY.

The ruby of the English crown is famous in popular estimation. But its history apart—what does the connoisseur say as to its value? Is it a ruby, or is it only a fine and large spinel? Some people call it a spinel, a spinel ruby, but a spinel is not a ruby. The stone last named, when it is of more than three and a half carats in weight and flawless all through, is far more precious than a perfect diamond of the same size. When it is considerably larger its value is not to be estimated, and may be anything, according to the passion of the collector. But the spinel (as much less hard crystal, even when it reaches the weight of four carats, is valued at half the worth of a four-carat diamond. There are famous royal rubies, but that which famed in people call the "crown" is, according to a common rumor among experts, the lowlier spinel.

A sentimental poet writes: "How can I meet my darling? I desire? Some deliberation over the question we have come to the conclusion that he can meet her by approaching her from an opposite direction."

What frayed your linen?

Not Sunlight Soap—No, indeed!

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

ADVICE TO SWIMMERS.

Evils of Swimming and Diving in Unknown Places.

The season when the outdoor swimmers are in their glory has arrived, and, as usual, reports are coming in of wholly uncalculated drowning accidents. Foolhardiness is a prevailing fault with those considering themselves swimmers, and more than the ordinary ability, and is a well known fact that more so-called "good swimmers" are lost every year than performers of mediocre power.

And right here we desire to give a few words of advice to swimmers, regardless of age, sex, or experience. Don't go into deep water within an hour after a heavy meal, for cramps invariably are had when undigested food is in the stomach. However, there is little use in staying out of the water for two or three hours after eating, as is frequently suggested. A single hour will usually be found to answer the purpose. Don't go into the water when the temperature is below 55 degrees. Excessive cold will give cramps to the hardest of athletes. Don't try to swim across a body of water unless you know the exact distance, for appearances are very deceptive. Don't take long swims early in the season unless you have been practicing for a week or two, for swimming muscles are seldom used in other exercise, and a sudden over-taxing of them will result in cramps and exhaustion.

Be wary of unknown tide waters without companions. Currents are very treacherous and deceiving, especially in rivers, and many a man has lost his life through carelessness. Don't dive into unfamiliar waters. Rocks and stumps often lurk below the surface, and every year broken necks result because of them.

Don't dive into shallow waters with muddy bottom. If your head strikes the bottom with sufficient force, you may be held in the mud, and be suffocated. Don't confine yourself to one stroke unless in racing. Vary your movements so as not to overwork one set of muscles. Keep your mouth shut as much as possible, for unexpected gulps of water are often drawn into the windpipe and thereby cause the swimmer to struggle and lose his head. Don't fail to keep a cool head when caught in strong eddies.

Don't neglect to rub your body thoroughly with vaseline before going on a long swim, say of a mile or over. In this way the prolonged submersion will have no ill-effects. Don't drink whiskey or Jamaica ginger before going into the water. Wait until you come out if you want a stimulant. Women should wear the lightest bathing suits possible. Most of the garments worn in the water are heavy enough to drag a school of porpoises to the bottom.

Breathe regularly while swimming, once with every complete stroke. Keep the head as low in the water as possible, and, last, but not least, don't go swimming alone. Even in shallow waters it is best to have a companion near in case of emergency.

HE WAS PARALYZED.

UNABLE TO WALK OR RAISE HIS HANDS TO HIS HEAD.

A More Unfortunate Case Could scarcely be imagined. Than a Husband and Father in This Wretched Condition.

Oshawa, Ont., Aug. 7.—(Special)—The experience of Mr. Joseph W. Brown, an employee of the Oshawa Mallole Iron Works, should be a lesson to every sick person.

Some five years ago, Mr. Brown, who is a hard working, industrious, and sober man, began to feel a stiffness and soreness in the calves of his legs. This gradually increased till he had lost all power in his limbs and arms. He could not have raised his arms to his head to save his life, and for over four months he could not stand or walk alone a single step.

All the doctors treated him and gave him up. Then he consulted a Bowmanville doctor who told him he could do nothing for him and advised him to go to the hospital in Toronto where they might be able to help him a little.

To the hospital he went in January, 1898, and remained under treatment for over four weeks. Twelve doctors told him he could not recover and that nothing could be done for him. He was getting worse every day, and when removed to his home he was like a baby unable to move.

His father-in-law, Mr. John Allan, had heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and suggested that Mr. Brown try them. He did and he says: "I used altogether twelve boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and by the first of May I was able to start work again in the shop, and I have never been sick or off work a day since."

"I am sure I owe my life, health, and strength to that great remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mother (reprovingly) to little girl just ready to go for a walk: "Dolly, that hole was not in your glove this morning." Dolly (promptly): "Where was it, then, mamma?"

NEW ZEALAND PROSPERS

FIGURES SHOW GRATIFYING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Excellent Results of the Government's Management of the Railways.

Sir Joseph Ward, the acting colonial treasurer of New Zealand, made his financial statement the other day.

Last year's revenue amounted to £6,152,830, while the expenditure amounted to £5,914,915, leaving an excess of revenue over expenditure of £237,915. Adding to this the balance which was brought over from the preceding year, namely, £32,564, after deduction of the sum of £500,000, which was transferred to the public works fund, a surplus is left of £270,488. At the close of the last year, the public works expenditure amounted to £2,143,252, and £200,000 of advances previously received were paid off. The cash balance was £454,059, with about £100,000 of the last loan to be received.

The public debt was now £59,966,447, showing an increase of £3,375,212 during the year, of which amount, however, quite £1,619,285, being at once interest-earning, will not become a burden on the taxpayer.

The bringing into operation the principles of local self-government by the Maoris, under the Maori Councils Act of 1901, has already proved to be a great boon to them, and it ensures the increase of the race. Old-age pensions cost the colony last year £207,000. The land tax and income tax revenue exceeded the estimates. Works are in progress at the State coal mines at Westport and Greymouth. The reductions given by the present government since it took office are: Railways, £210,000; mortgage tax, £25,000; posts and telegraphs, £181,000; customs, £138,000.

EXTENSION OF TRADE.

Every effort is being made to secure trade with South Africa, the United Kingdom, India, China, and Japan, and it is hoped to complete shortly a contract for a steamship service to South Africa. The construction of railways and of roads is being vigorously pushed forward. The Government proposes further concessions to the public in railways, £40,000, and a reduction of £25,000 from the mortgage tax—and also proposes to assist the bush settlers by a remission of rent during the first few years of their leases.

The estimates for the current year reach £5,987,063, for expenditure, and £6,083,500, for revenue, which, with the balance brought forward from last year, leaves a surplus of £367,000 to provide for further appropriations in the supplementary estimates, and for the usual transfer to the public works fund in aid of the construction of roads and bridges.

It is proposed to raise a new loan of £1,750,000, to be devoted to the construction of trunk and other lines of railway, and the construction of roads, tracks and bridges. The new loan will also be used for providing additional rolling stock and for relaying the permanent way, for developing the gold fields, and for telegraphic extension purposes. It is proposed to place a portion of the loan on the local money market.

The working of the railways shows excellent results, products being carried at less than a third of the cost of the carriage by land, while passengers are carried at a quarter to a sixth less. The result of this is enormously increased traffic.

The general condition of the colony is wonderfully prosperous.

KEEP AFTER THEM.

Don't wait for people to ask you if you sell a certain line of goods. Keep them posted on what you do sell and tell them how carefully you will handle every order, and how anxious you will be to consider every need. In this way you will prepare them for your business and not merely for the future in preparing your business for them. Don't expect large returns from a small investment of brain even though you have put in a great deal of cash. The man who puts both cash and brains into his advertising space will win out every time.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects.

The Sick Man (who is a collector of coins and also very rich)—"I made my will to-day, Douglas," and left you my collection of coins. Douglas—"Which one, uncle? The one in the bank or the one in the cabinet?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds etc.

"Yes," said the head of the firm, "Miss Addie is a good housekeeper, but she makes some queer mistakes." "What, for instance?" inquired the silent partner. "Well, she enters our messenger boy's wages under the head of 'running expenses.'"

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Dr. J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known J. C. HENNEY for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. W. B. HARRIS, Toledo, O. W. B. HARRIS, Toledo, O. HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It is a certain cure. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Britain's national wealth is increasing about three-pence a day per head of population.

ADVICE TO BACHELORS—Failing to get the girl you want, you may as well be wedded to

MONSOON

CEYLON TEA. It can't refuse you and may be had at all grocers

Lead packets.

LEMONS Extra Fine Stook \$3.50

300 or 360 size, PER BOX.

The DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited, TORONTO.

Non-Sulphurous. Odorless. Every Stick—A Match. Every Match—A Lighter.

E.B. Eddy's "Headlight" Parlour Matches

The first matches in the world, made from soft corky pine, and especially suitable for domestic use—put in neat cases, each box containing about 250 matches—three boxes in a package.

For Sale by All First Class Dealers.

The Lady—"Jack, why don't you write a book, or paint a picture, or do something clever?" The Gentleman—"Because I selected a millionaire for a father, and I think that was clever enough to last a lifetime."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Tom—"I begin to believe in this flat earth theory." Dick—"Why?" Tom—"I can't hide from my creditors to save my life."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Germany drills this year 53,400 reserve troops, nearly double as many as she drilled two years ago.

Stop the Cough and Cures off the Cold. Laxative Broom-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

The teacher was telling them about the seasons. He asked: "Now, one of you boys, tell me which is the proper time to gather fruit."

"When the dog's chained up," replied Johnny.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

He—"Nice dog! Have you taught him any tricks since I was here last?" "Oh, yes; he will fetch your hat if you whistle," said she.

For Over Sixty Years. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. Mr. Winkler's Suffering from a severe cold and cough, and was unable to get on his feet. He tried many remedies, but all failed. He then tried Dr. Winkler's Suffering from a severe cold and cough, and was unable to get on his feet. He tried many remedies, but all failed. He then tried Dr. Winkler's

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Broom-Quinine Tablets. A Druggist will refund the money if it fails to cure. Dr. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

"Gentlemen, you wouldn't take me to be a member of a millionaire's family, would you?" inquired the young man. "Frankly, we would not," "Neither would the millionaire," I asked him last night."

I bought a horse with a supposed incurable ringbone for \$30.00, cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT, and sold him in four months for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.00. MOISE HERSCHE, Hotel Keeper, St. Phillip's, Que., Nov. 1st, 1901.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING J. L. JONES ENG. CO. 165 BAY STREET—TORONTO

THE CANADA PERMANENT and WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO ST., TORONTO

INTEREST AT: 3 1/2% On Deposits, 4% On Debentures

PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY

TOTAL ASSETS, - \$23,000,000

THE MOST POPULAR DENTIFRICE. CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Preserves the teeth. Sweetens the breath. Strengthens the gums.

Reduced Prices On Hammocks.

33¹/₃ PER CENT DISCOUNT TO CLEAR

SUMMER HEALTH DRINKS,

in 25c. Sealed Bottles.

Effervescent Magnesia,

" Rochelle Salts,

" Fruit Salts,

" Soda Phosphate

Dodd's Pills 40c. per box, or 3 for \$1.00.

Pink Pills 40c. per box, or 3 for \$1.00.

The finest quality of PARIS GREEN made---
Government standard, 25c. per pound.

Special prices in quantities.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

The F. T. Ward Co.

Clearing Blouse Sale.

All new, up-to-date goods, but the season is going and they must go too.

Here are a few prices that may interest you:—

Ladies' White Muslin Blouses, fancy stripe, soft collar, regular price 60c., this week 39c.

Ladies' Printed Muslin Blouses, fancy stripe, blue and cardinal, 65c., this week 45c.

Ladies' Dimity Blouses, blue, cardinal and heliotrope, regular price 50c., this week 35c.

Ladies' Fine White Lawn Blouses, fancy embroidered front, splendid value at \$1.25, this week 90c.

GROCERIES.

Fine Japan Tea, 25c. lb., flavor and drawing quality guaranteed.

PURE SPICES always in stock.

T. G. CLUTE,
MANAGER.

Highest price paid for Eggs and Butter.

Lunch Baskets

Cheap enough for anybody, in all sizes and prices.

Granite & Enamelled Ware

in all popular grades. Preserving Kettles, Stew Pans, Fruit Funnel and everything required during the preserving season.

MCCORMICK TWINE

still leads. If you have not as yet secured a full supply, give us a call.

A FULL LINE OF

THRESHERS' SUPPLIES

on hand, including Rubber Hose, Mitts, Lace Leather, Machine and Cylinder Oils, Rabbit Packings, etc.

H. & J. WARREN,

Hardware, Stoves & Tinware,
MILL ST.

Housekeeper Wanted.

A middle-aged woman, a good plain cook and a clean, tidy housekeeper. A good home for a suitable person. References required. Apply for particulars at the News-Argus Office.

VOTERS' LIST, 1902

VILLAGE OF STIRLING.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up in my office, at Stirling on the 22nd day of July, 1902, and remains there for inspection.

JOHN S. BLACK,
Clerk of the Municipality.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1902.

PARKER BROTHERS

BANKERS,
STIRLING - ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain. Money to let on Mortgages at low interest. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75c. per line. Matter set in larger than ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.27 a.m. Accom. 10.35 a.m.
Accom. 6.43 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1902.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Quarterly meeting service will be held in the Methodist Church, Stirling, at 10.30 a.m. on Sunday next.

Mr. W. J. Graham has put in a new 12-horse power gasoline engine in his foundry to replace the steam engine.

Men's ready-to-wear suits, \$3.50, at Ward's.

There was no meeting of the Village Council on Monday evening for lack of a quorum. Two of the members were out of town.

The annual Lawn Social in connection with the River Valley Sabbath School will be held shortly. Further announcement will be made by posters.

Boys' ready-to-wear suits, \$2, at Ward's.

In their advertisement in other columns the Mutual Life of Canada presents a most favorable showing by way of contrast with other companies. Read the ad.

The County Board of Examiners met at Madoc on the 1st inst., and unanimously confirmed Inspector Mackintosh's action in suspending the certificate of C. A. Bailey.

See Ward's \$4.50 suits. Ping Pong collars and ties, Saturday.

Albert Sinclair, the young man who was charged with taking goods from Mr. Wilson Anderson's store at Wellman's Corners, has been sentenced to nine months in the Central Prison.

On Thursday last Geo. Wellman, of Bellevue, was tried before Magistrate Flint, in this village, for selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the local option act. He was fined \$50 and costs.

39c. shirts. A few left at Fred. Ward's.

The new fixtures of the Sovereign Bank were placed in position last week. They are first class in every respect, and no better are to be found anywhere. The General Manager made a visit to this branch yesterday, and expressed himself as well satisfied with the business done here since the opening.

The traffic on this branch of the G. T. R. has been large for some time past, but is likely to be much greater in the near future. It is said that General Manager Hays intends to make the branch from Midland to Belleville the main one for transporting grain from the West. This will mean that a good many extra trains will be put on this fall.

A Iowa paper has this item in reference to a former citizen of Stirling:—"Silas Green, a hustling farmer living just west of Calumet, O'Brien Co., Iowa, marketed a bunch of 40 hogs the latter part of the week which netted him something over \$600 in cash. It was a fine bunch of hogs and we are reliably informed that it was the largest bunch ever marketed in Calumet. Prosperity seems to have its eye upon Silas."

Ho For Springbrook.

Ice cream social on Wednesday evening Aug. 13th. Stirling Citizen's Band has been engaged for the occasion, which in itself is sufficient guarantee of a good time. The committee are doing everything to make this the event of the season. Don't miss it.

Make a Note of It.

Our correspondents will please bear in mind that owing to the late changes in the postal rates, no news copy, of any kind or weight, can be mailed for less than two cents. Two cents will carry any unsealed letter up to four ounces, or four times the weight of an ordinary letter. By remembering this delay and expense will be avoided.

Your Attention.

Editorial comment is usually worthy of attention, and especially so is the following from the able pen of "Ye Editor" of the Marmora Herald:—"Rawdon has at least two social events that most delight every visitor. One is the annual lawn social at Wellman's, the other 't'-etc. The committee in charge, while appreciating such favorable comment as the above, are still unsatisfied, and are planning to make the social to be held on Aug. 15th still more delightful than any preceding ones. Remember the date, and join the throng in the enjoyment of one of the rarest treats of the season."

Lightning struck the barn of Isaac Harrison, living near Croydon, Addington County, on Sunday, and destroyed barn, drivehouse and stables, with all their contents, hay, horses, hogs and farm implements. The loss was over \$2,000, with \$925 insurance.

Everybody is going with the band to Springbrook lawn social on Wednesday evening, Aug. 13th.

Remember the Stirling Band will hold their annual excursion on Tuesday, Aug. 19th. Particulars later.

As a sample of the great growth of hay this season some person left several stalks of clover at our office door the other evening which measured four and one-half feet in length.

The Lawn Social given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church at Mrs. Judd's, Front Street, last evening, was a very successful one, there being a large attendance, and a pleasant time spent by all present.

Mr. E. O. White, of Toronto, reports that he has been very successful in finding homes for orphan girls during his visit to Stirling. He has placed about forty little girls in the townships of Sidney, Rawdon, Huntingdon and Thurlow. He has a number of girls still to place in homes. Parties wishing to have a girl please address E. O. White, Stirling.

Hot Lacrosse Match.

The first lacrosse game here this season took place last evening at Victoria Park, when Stirling crossed sticks with Campbellford. A hard game was played by both teams, and considering that the local team have had no practice to mention and meeting opponents who have played several good teams this season, they deserve praise. The full time was unable to be played on account of the loss of the ball and darkness, and the game ended in a tie—3 goals each. The home team are quite confident that they would have slightly changed the score had the game proceeded, as they were then making it warm for the visitors.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Board yesterday 1000 boxes of cheese were boarded as follows:—

2 Cook's	100
3 Central	100
4 Enterprise	60
5 Evergreen	60
6 Harold	60
7 Kingston	60
8 Marmora	60
9 Maple Leaf	120
11 Riverside	50
12 Shamrock	75
13 Spry	30
14 Spring Brook	75
15 Stirling	60
16 West Huntingdon	60
17 Glen	30

Sales—Bird got 810 boxes at 9.5-10c.; Bailey, 875 at 9.5-10c.; Kerr, 60 at 9c. Board will meet next Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Mr. D. M. Stewart, General Manager of the Sovereign Bank, was present and gave an excellent address to the members of the Board.

The King's coronation is to be celebrated at Belleville by a grand display of fireworks on Monday evening.

An old man named Levi Weese, of Belleville, has been sent to jail for the crime of being poor. There should be a County House of Refuge for such people.

The town of Lindsay has recently suffered from a serious outbreak of scarlet fever, during which eleven deaths occurred. An attempt to secure a conviction against a doctor for failing to register cases has failed, but a second charge is pending.

Part of a wall of the new Methodist church being erected at Athens, Ont., caved in on Saturday afternoon. Three masons at work on a scaffold at the time fell about forty-seven feet with the wall and were badly injured. Samuel Baber was almost buried in the debris and had his arm and several ribs broken as well as other bad cuts. His escape from death is nothing short of a miracle. Edward Tanner was badly injured about the head and body. All are expected to recover. Too much green wall is given as the cause.

Auction Sale.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20—Part of Lots 16 and 17, in the 1st Con. of Rawdon, the property of W. R. Warren. Sale at 2 o'clock, p.m., on the premises. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

Administrators' Sale by Public Auction, at Moon's Hotel, in the Village of Stirling, a part of Lot 9 in the 6th Con. of Rawdon, the County of Hastings, on Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1902. For particulars see posters.

Deaths.

HEAGLE—In Rawdon, on Aug. 4th, Wm. Heagle, aged 78 years, 1 month and 17 days.

Slipper Prices this week

Women's Tweed Slippers, 2 pairs for	25c.
" Carpet Slips, extra good	25c.
" Leather Slips	45c.
" Prunella Slips	45c.
" Prunella Gaiters	50c.

Ladies' Oxford Shoes.

Our sale this year is best evidence that we have RIGHT GOODS at RIGHT PRICES.

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, up-to-date, from	\$1.00
" Dongola Strap Slippers, from	.75
Misses' and Children's Shoes, from	.50

All other lines of goods marked low during this month, of our Summer Clearing Sale.

Just received a line of Fine Goods, real up-to-date, the "J. & T. Bell" Boots. They will certainly satisfy the leg in all Hand-Made Work. Don't fail to call and see them. They are dandies, and we are sole agents.

Also received some cases of J. D. King's Ladies' Fine Boots. You must not fail seeing these, as they lead in Ladies' Footwear, for durability, style and price.

We are now receiving orders daily for Hand-Made Boots. Now is your time to get a pair. Remember take the leg in all Hand-Made Work. Rips sewn free on every boot bought at this store.

Remember Our Shoe Dressings are the Best.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange. SHOE KING.

J. BOLDRICK & SON

Drapers and Dealers in FINE CLOTHING AND CENTS' WEAR.

Obituary.

MRS. GEORGE HATTON.

The Stirling Baptist church has had removed from its membership one of its most faithful supporters in the death of Mrs. Hatton, wife of Deacon George Hatton, who, after a tedious and painful illness, being confined to her bed for fifteen weeks, fell asleep in Jesus, July 24th, aged 63 years, 10 mos., 23 days.

Sister Hatton was born in Bedfordshire, Eng., was converted in early life, and with her husband was baptised into the Vernon Square Baptist church, London, by the Rev. C. B. Sawday. In 1870 Brother and Sister Hatton came to Canada and united with Stirling Baptist church, where their faith has been tried and their loyalty as Baptists proven beyond the possibility of a doubt. Five children and twenty-three grandchildren survive her. All but two of her children have confessed Christ. One son is a deacon in Fort William Baptist church. In her death a husband has lost a kind and affectionate wife, the children a thoughtful and loving mother, the church a faithful member, and the community a neighbor ever ready to lend a helping hand in the hour of sickness and trouble.

At her request a short service was held at her home conducted by her pastor, Rev. C. E. Pineo, after which a large concourse of friends followed her remains to the cemetery, where her body lies awaiting the Master's summons, "come forth."—Com.

Dr. Barnardo, of London, Eng., has completed his thirty-sixth year of service in providing homes for orphans and helpless children. He has been greatly blessed in his work, some 45,500 boys and girls having passed through his care since he began his good work. They have received an education and been surrounded by gracious influences. Instead of the children pining in poverty, in ignorance, they have been carefully housed and prayerfully trained. Meanwhile, their widowed mothers have been encouraged to see them grow up to be an honor and benefit to society. All friends who give homes to the children are partakers in the blessed enterprise. Our Lord approves of it. His people delight in it. This work for orphans is one of the best aids to the Gospel. "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and the widows in their afflictions and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

\$10 REWARD

Will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who stole binder twine from my drive house recently, or at time twine has been taken.

WM. J. HAGERMAN.
Rawdon, July 29th, 1902.

Farmers, Attention!

SAVE YOUR CHICKENS FOR EXPORT

Commencing in September, you can deliver to your nearest C. T. R. Station every Chicken you have raised. Plump, young birds of any breed will be accepted. We pay for good Chickens from 5c. to 6c. per pound, live weight, equal to from 40c. to 50c. per pair. Thin birds or wastrels absolutely refused. We send shipping coops to any Station free and pay express up to 50c. per 100 pounds of chickens. We want buyers in a number of localities. If our particulars to A. E. SILVERWOOD or DUNDAS & FLAVELLE BROS., Lindsay.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times yearly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be in November.

Notice of By-Law.

Notice is hereby given that a By-Law was passed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon, on the 28th day of June, A.D. 1902, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of \$2,000, for the purpose of building and furnishing a school house in School Section No. 4 in the Township of Rawdon, and that such By-Law was registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, on the 7th day of July, A.D. 1902. Any motion to quash or set aside the same or any part thereof, must be made within three months from the date of registration, and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated the 8th day of July, 1902.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL, Clerk.

I certify the above notice was inserted in the Stirling News-Argus in accordance with a resolution passed by Rawdon Township Council, and that said notice will be published for three successive weeks and in three separate issues of the said Stirling News-Argus.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL,
Municipal Clerk.

HARDWARE!

Binder Twine.

I handle the "Plymouth" Twine

Nothing to equal it. Just got in a large quantity to-day.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have offices in Washington, D.C. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 six months. Specimen copies and LAMAR BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

THE Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North Street, Stirling, first door north of Parker's drug store, by **JAMES CURRIE.**

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year, if paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER LINE per week when inserted for 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos. Whole col. down to half col. 50c. 10c. Halfcol. down to quarter col. 25c. 10c. Quarter col. down to 2 lines, 10c. 10c.

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates. These rates will be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc. Two inches, \$10 per year; \$6 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$8 per year. Proportionate rates, limited to six lines, \$1 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOBS PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors Help" and "How you are avoided." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 60 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo, for FREE REPORT. **HARRISON & HARRISON,** Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D.C.

The NEWS-ARGUS
TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,
TO JAN. 1, 1903, 35c.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.35 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

TREES! TREES!

—AT THE—
Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any such success in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

W. C. REID,
AUG. 17, 1900. BELLEVILLE, ONT.

YOU NEED NOT HAVE A BALD HEAD

And you can cure yourself and prevent your hair from falling out with little money. Many worthless preparations called "hair growers," "hair restorers," etc., are being sold every day to people who desire a beautiful head of hair, but the benefit they expect never comes. We have a remedy that has cured thousands and will cure you, and we are going to give everyone an opportunity to test it and to make the preparation themselves. For \$1.00 we will send the recipe for making.

Remington's Reliable Hair Restorer the best hair tonic in the world, the ingredients for which can be got at any drug store at trifling cost. Cures dandruff and grows a good head of hair on bald heads. We will also send you free a valuable treatise on the "Care of the Hair" a recipe for curing the dandruff and itching, and how to cure pimples and wrinkles on the face, besides other valuable information worth many dollars to you. Send money by registered letter, post-office order or express money order.

THE REMINGTON DISPENSARY,
Box 37, INGERSOLL, ONT.

300 Men Wanted

to work on the Whitney & Opeongo Railway construction. Wages \$1.50 per day, monthly payments. Fall summer's work guaranteed to good men. Apply to
J. R. McQUIGGE,
Contractor, Whitney, Ont.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1903, 35c.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE

LADIES' WRAPPERS—Just a few left. Must be sold regardless of cost. Regular \$1.50 for \$1.00; \$1.25 for 75c; \$1.00 for 69c.

WHITE LAWN BLOUSES at very much reduced prices, 90c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 for 75c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. A few Colored Blouses left for 40c. and 50c.

Six only, **LINEN SKIRTS** left, worth \$1.25 for 88c.

DRESS DUCK, fast colors, 12½c. for 10c.

Only 3 or 4 pieces of our cheap **GINGHAM** left, only 6c. Fast colors.

FLANNELLETTES, heavy weight, 36 in. wide, 8c. and 9c. Several pieces of Flannellette to clear out for 5c.

A lot of mill ends of **COTTON** for 3½c. See our 6c. and 7c. Sheetings.

ALL MUSLINS, plain and fancy colors, greatly reduced in prices.

LADIES' HOSE from 7c. Children's Hose, all sizes. A lot of odd Hose for half price.

A large stock of Fancy Neck Ribbons going for cost. Washable Taffeta Ribbons, extra quality, in white, blue and rose, for 20c.

8 lbs. Wheat— 25c. 8 lbs. Germ Wheat— 25c.
Best Salada Tea— 25c. Siftings, extra— 10c.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Mutual Life of Canada,

(Formerly The ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.)

By
Way
of
Con-
trast

Death rate per \$1,000 of mean insurance in force, 1901—
In 15 Canadian Life Companies, average..... \$7.90
In The Mutual Life of Canada..... **\$6.86**
Expense rate per \$1,000 of total income, 1901—
In 15 Canadian Life Companies, average..... \$30.30
In The Mutual Life of Canada..... **\$16.88**
Combined Death and Expense rate per \$1,000, 1901—
In 15 Canadian Life Companies, average..... \$22.70
In The Mutual Life of Canada..... **\$13.91**
From the above figures intending insureds will see where their interests will be best served.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

PANAMA HATS

—AND—

Straw Hats,

\$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00.

These are the regular priced

Hats in our window. Next

SATURDAY only, any Hat

\$1.00, Cash.

Ping-Pong Ties,

25c., 40c., 50c.

Pong-Pong Collars,

15c., or 2 for 25c.

Neglige Shirts,

50c., 75c., \$1.00.

There may be other Shirts but those who have tried them say their is none like **TOOKES**. You get them at

FRED. T. WARD,

Clothier, Hatter & Furnisher.

George Morton, of Moira, Accidentally Killed.

On Tuesday afternoon of last week, while Mr. Geo. Morton was driving a team attached to a hay-fork at his barn, the double whiffle-tree broke, an end flew back and struck Mr. Morton in the abdomen, inflicting a severe wound. A doctor was summoned, but it was of no avail. He succumbed to his injuries in a little over twenty-four hours. The funeral took place Friday morning, and was the largest ever seen in the locality. It was under the auspices of the Orange Order, of which he was a member. The sermon was preached at Moira by the Rev. N. Harris, interment afterwards taking place at Thomasburg. Mr. Morton was fifty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and no children. He was a well known and highly esteemed citizen, and his untimely death will be regretted by a wide circle of friends.

Village Council.

Minutes of a meeting of the village council held Aug 7th, the following members being present: G. G. Thrasher, Reeve, W. R. Girdwood, W. J. Spry and D. Utman.

Mr. Utman gave notice that he would at the next regular meeting introduce a by-law to impose a tax for the current year.

Requisitions were received from the county for \$518, being levy for the year, and from the school board for \$2100 for the maintenance of \$850 for the High and \$1750 for the Public school.

Moved by Mr. Spry seconded by Mr. Utman that the Reeve proclaim Friday the 22nd inst., as a civic holiday. Carried.

The following account was ordered to be paid: Robert Fletcher, lighting street lamps, work on sidewalk and teaming\$12.05

On motion the council adjourned.

JOHN S. BLACK, Clerk.

Rawdon Council.

Rawdon Town Hall, Aug. 4th, '02. Council met according to adjournment, members all present. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A number of orders were passed, covering road jobs and gravel orders.

Mr. Rodgers introduced a by-law to appoint a collector. Mr. Whitton introduced a by-law to levy rates for the current year.

By-laws were read the first time and referred to the committee on by-laws.

Moved by Mr. Kingston, seconded by Mr. Whitton that council go into committee of the whole on by-laws. Carried.

Mr. Cooke in the chair.

By-laws were read clause by clause in committee. In the by-law to appoint a collector the name of J. T. Cooke was inserted.

In the by-law to levy rates the following rates were imposed: County rates, 4 mills on the dollar, special township grants to schools, 2-10 mills, township purposes, 1-2-10 mills, making the rate 7-10 mills for all purposes.

On motion the committee rose. By-laws were read a third time, and were signed, sealed and numbered 230 and 231.

The following amounts were ordered paid:

Wm. Rodgers, gravel\$ 2.55
Thos. Ryan, gravel 1.35
Spencer White, job \$5, gravel \$1.25 6.25
John Stiles, Jr., gravel 1.40
Henry Matthews, cedar for culvert and work 3.70

Jas. C. Linn, gravel 2.10
Bert Wagar, gravel 2.70
Wm. Reid, 5 days' work with engine and grader 20.00

Theodore Reid, self and team on 8th con. 5.00
Alex. Ward, 1 day on 8th con. 1.00
Sidney Woodward, team and man and 1 cord of wood 5.00

Albert Bird, 1 day on 8th con. 1.00
Albert Tompkins, 1 cord of wood. 1.00
Hector Whitton, 1 cord of wood. 1.00
Geo. Bailey, 1 cord wood for Mrs. Wellman 1.50

Fred Fenn, building culvert, lot 9 con 10 4.50
Clinton Hogle, job on Hogle hill. 95.77
Wm. Waller, gravel 0.95

John A. Potts, gravel 4.15
Sawyer & Massey, wheel scraper. 41.55
W. J. Melickjohn, job on town line 10.00
John Farrell, gravel 7.70

Council adjourned until the first Monday in October.

THOS. C. McCONNELL, Clerk.

Anthracite coal is now \$9.00 per ton in New York.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Authorized Capital.....\$2,000,000.

Subscribed Capital.....\$1,300,000.

(Fully subscribed at a premium of 25 per cent.)

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES—MONTREAL.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Most liberal terms to depositors. Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received and interest allowed from day money is deposited. Interest is added to Savings Bank balances twice yearly. No delay in depositing or withdrawing funds.

Absolute Security to Depositors.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO BUSINESS WITH FARMERS.

Accounts of Cheese Factories handled, prompt attention, courteous treatment and good terms assured. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

W. M. CHANDLER,
Manager Stirling Branch.

Cupid's Victims.

Again that archer of ancient fame has been at work, and as a result the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Adams of West Huntingdon, has been entered and a flower transplanted.

On the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 13th, a large number of friends assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adams to witness the marriage of their daughter Minnie to Mr. Thos. McLaughlin, of Cordova. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. V. Scamth of Bayside.

The bride was dressed in white, with bridal veil, and carried a bouquet of white carnations, and looked most charming. The bridesmaid, Miss Isa Adams, cousin of the bride, was also beautifully attired in white. The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. Jas. McLaughlin, of Campbellford.

The ceremony concluded, the guests repaired to the dining room and did honor to a sumptuous repast. The bride was the recipient of a large and exquisitely chosen number of presents. The groom's gift to the bridesmaid was a solitary opal ring.

After a very enjoyable evening the young couple departed for their future home at Cordova, taking with them the well wishes of a large circle of friends for a future in which they may find strength to overcome all troubles and hearts free to enjoy all pleasures.

Madoc Junction Items

From Our Correspondent.

We hear that Mr. J. M. Clarke has accepted a position as carpenter on the C. P. R. He leaves on Monday for Banff, a town in the Rocky Mts. We wish him a pleasant trip.

Miss Mabel Smith of Campbellford is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jas. July.

Mr. Wm. Fitchett, of Tweed, visited his sister, Mrs. Wm. French, on Sunday.

Master Arthur Twiddy, of Smithfield, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Wm. Clarke.

Miss Alice Tufts spent Sunday with friends in Tweed.

Mr. P. Hamilton was visiting friends in town.

Miss Annie Clarke has returned home after visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Seeley, Stirling.

Mrs. A. Seeley was visiting her mother, Mrs. Jas. Clarke on Saturday.

Anson News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Miss Florence Hubble is visiting relatives at Frankford.

Miss Lottie Dunkley is visiting her aunt, Mrs. T. Maybee.

Miss Nettie Rosebush is visiting Mrs. John Hubble.

Master Lorne Massey is visiting his cousin, Master Garnet Bailey.

Miss Totten is the guest of Miss Myrtle Sharp.

Mr. Patterson, of Newburg, is visiting relatives in this place.

Miss Nettie Weese and Miss Edith Long, of Trenton, were the guests of Miss Nettie Hubble.

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and infant son are visiting her mother, Mrs. Nancy McConnell.

Miss Myrtle Moore of Eldorado was the guest of Miss Minnie McMullen on Monday last.

Rumors of a wedding here. One of our popular young men.

Vacation will soon be over. Next week the children and teachers will be at work again.

Mr. J. Haggerty lost a valuable horse last week.

A cloudburst uncovered about 75 coffins in a Madison, N. J., cemetery, many of them were swept out of the graves.

The London & Northwestern Company's Birmingham to London express steamed 115 miles in 113 minutes. This beats all previous English records for a similar distance.

The Lord Mayor of London presented the city's coronation gift to the King, \$375,000, towards the hospital fund. The contributions included 20,000 penny donations from the poorest districts of the city.

A painless dentist is one who extracts teeth without pain—to himself.

The earth was made globe shape so that it would be sure to go round.

Some men will do anything to please their wives—except pay their bills.

Real happiness comes from reducing our wants rather than gratifying them.

A conversationalist is a person who talks continuously without saying anything.

The woman who doesn't think some other woman homelier than herself has yet to be born.

When a woman has no troubles of her own the chances are she will go over to a neighbor's and borrow some.

"Sterling Hall."

Reliable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

LADIES' EXHIBITION NEEDS.

If contemplating a visit to any of the Fall Fairs, "take time by the forelock" and buy your requirements now. Nowhere will you be better served with select new goods, at most reasonable prices, than at "Sterling Hall."

LATE ARRIVALS.

Priestley's Waterproof Cravettes, in Black, Navy, Fawn and Grey, for Waterproofs and Skirts.

Priestley's Serges, Cheviots, Venetians and Broadcloths for Skirts and Dresses.

Friezes, Homespuns, Tweeds and Mixtures at popular prices.

RIBBONS—All shades and widths in Silk and Satin Ribbons for Neckwear and Trimming.

Velvet Ribbons, the popular widths in wove edge and satin back.

BLOUSE GOODS in Printed Cashmeres, Flannels and Cashmerettes at 15c. to 60c.

OUTFITTING FOR THE WESTERN HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

This department receives special attention here and is now complete in every requirement necessary to ensure comfort against the chilly evenings of the western plains.

Outfitting Offerings.

Men's heavy serviceable Tweed Suits, \$3.50 to \$5.00.

" " Shirts and Drawers, 25c. each.

" " Wool Shirts and Drawers, 50c. worth 75c.

" " Wool Fleece Shirts and Drawers, 50c. worth 75c.

" " Work Shirts at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c.

" " Heavy Frieze Reefers, special at \$3.00.

" " Wool Sox, 2 pairs for 25c. Heavy Tweed Pants for \$1.00.

" " Smocks at 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c. and \$1.00.

" " Overalls at 40, 50, 65, 75c. and \$1.00. Work Pants, 75c. and \$1.

Knitted Top Shirts, special values at 40c., 50c. and 75c.

200 pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets at 75c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.

GROCERIES.

5 lbs. Mixed Sweet Biscuit for 25c. 6 lbs. Pearl Tapioca for 25c.

4 lbs. Choice Tea Siftings for 25c.

CROCKERY—To clear a line of Colored Plates, 25 dozen only to offer, your choice of patterns, Breakfast size, regular \$1.00 for 75c. doz.; Tea size, regular 85c. for 65c. doz.

Butter, in tubs, crocks and rolls, at 15c. to 20c. lb.

W. R. MATHER.

HOT SHOE TALK.

Our extremely Low Prices on our Summer Shoes are moving them very rapidly, and to make them go with a rush we have cut prices to the bone. Remember all our surplus stock must be cleared out. We are not offering shop-worn goods but goods right up-to-date. We need the room for our large new stock of Fall Goods now coming forward.

Leave your order now for a pair of our Hand-Made Boots. They sell on merits.

Ladies wear the EMPRESS Shoes. These modern shoes for women embody all the qualities necessary to make a High Grade Shoe. Sold by

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Butter and Eggs in exchange.

The world is sure to hear from the amateur cornet player.

Napanee Express: The most wonderful old lady in this district is Mrs. Hartman, of Ernestown Station, who 101 years and six months old is yet in possession of all her faculties. Her hearing and sight are as keen as ever, and she does not require the aid of spectacles to enable her to read or sew. Her mind is bright and she evinces a lively interest in current events. It is marvellous to listen to her converse on topics seventy-five years old. Mrs. Hartman is still hale and hearty.

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The New British Premier.

Something About the Balfour's Of Whittinghame.

Every great man has had a splendid mother. And that Lady Blanche Balfour was such a one is the unanimous testimony of her many sons and daughters, every one of whom holds a notable position in English life and has achieved distinction in more than one field.

"I wonder we are only what we are with such a mother," Lady Rayleigh once exclaimed to a visitor. But surely, any mother's heart might well be proud of them for the Balfours of Whittinghame are a remarkable family. The eldest son of Lady Blanche, named after his godfather, the great Duke of Wellington, with whom the noble daughter of the Cecilia was first betrothed, is now, at the early age of 52, Prime Minister of England. He has written two books which set the world talking. A second son, Mr. Gerald Balfour, after working for five years filled the difficult position of chief Secretary for Ireland, is now President of the Board of Trade and a Cabinet Minister high up in the councils of the Tory party. Her third son, Francis Maitland Balfour, by many accounts the most brilliant member of a brilliant family, had been for several years professor of animal morphology at Cambridge, when he died at the age of 30. Darwin said of his books that they were among the most valuable contributions to natural science of the century. "He will some day be the chief of the English biologists," wrote the veteran naturalist to Balfour's mother.

FOURTH SON IN THE ARMY.

Still another son, Eustace, who holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the British army, is an authority on military matters. President of the Royal Agricultural Society, he has written many authoritative books on architecture and military tactics. Like his elder brothers and sisters he is a finished and effective public speaker. Mrs. Zidgwick, who was Miss Eleanor Balfour before her marriage to the famous Cambridge professor, is the lady principal of Newham College, which was founded by her husband, Lord Rayleigh, next to Lord Kelvin, the greatest of English physicists, publishes many of his works jointly with his wife, Evelyn Balfour; while even "Baby Alice," the new Premier's hostess and housekeeper, has shown by her clever book, "1000 Miles in a Week on," that she does not lack the literary tastes and talents of Lady Blanche's children.

Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil was a daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury, and therefore a sister of the present Marquis, who has just resigned the Premiership. Both by training and nature she has tastes for the literary, and she had received an unusually hardy training for a girl by her somewhat eccentric father.

OF BALFOUR'S MOTHER.

Although not beautiful, she had a fine, strong face, with delicate features, and a flash of wonderful blue eyes that gleamed from beneath the heavy brows of Arthur Balfour when he is now and then aroused. In almost every respect she was the opposite of the husband her father selected for her, James Maitland Balfour, a scion of one of the oldest and most illustrious of the families of Southern Scotland. Left a widow at an early age, Lady Blanche devoted herself to the education of her children and the management of the large estate—for the Balfours are wealthy. But the want of a father's authority was never felt by the Balfours. For Lady Blanche Balfour's authority in her family and household is unquestioned. She was indeed a woman fully corresponding to Wordsworth's ideal:

"Nobly planned,
To warm, to comfort and command."

From their first years her children learned of her self-control, and it is in public life, they have been commended for this characteristic, they owe it in no small degree to their mother and her training. A woman of strong religious faith, though of broad views, she each morning gathered her family about her and gave them a Bible lesson. Anxious that each should acquire the power and many years ago she edited a family newspaper in manuscript, called the Whittinghame Advertiser. All contributed to it, and it used to be read aloud, and in solemn convalescence, every week.

SOMETHING OF WHITTINGHAME.

A charming place to visit is Whittinghame. The manor was built in the simple, almost severe, style which prevailed in Scotland early in the last century. But shortly after coming of age and succeeding to the property Mr. Balfour made various changes in the building, and with Grecian pillars, broad bay windows and a terrace with an ornamental balustrade, the house has lost all its original austerity. It has the charm of some of the prettiest scented banks of the Firth of Forth on one side, and on the other the picturesque Lammahoor country, familiar to all lovers of Scotland. The grounds of Whittinghame are surrounded by the house, its entrance marked by two stone pillars, celebrated. There are eighteen glass houses and an acre of beds of flowers, giving constant employment to ten or a dozen skilled gardeners. Everything about the gardens as in the house is under Miss Balfour's supervision. She is passionately fond of flowers, while her brother cares absolutely nothing about hor-

ticulture and seldom goes near the gardens. Neither does he ever enter his fine game preserves, which furnish plenty of sport for his guests. Whittinghame possesses two famous trees—one an Australian gum tree planted seventy years ago by the second Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour's grandfather, and the other a wonderful old yew under whose spreading branches the conspirators plotted the murder of Darnley.

THEIR WIDE CIRCLE OF FRIENDS.

Although neither Mr. Balfour nor his sister are very fond of general society, they have a wide circle of congenial friends and many a family party brings back memories of old days, though the echo of the children's voices is that of nephews and nieces. Mr. Gerald Balfour, who is wedded to a daughter of the Earl of Lytton, and Mr. Eustace Balfour, who is a brother-in-law of the Duke of Argyll, and the Princess Louise, his wife being Lady Elizabeth Campbell, are especially fond of visiting the old home.

Every visitor to Whittinghame remarks upon the two bicycles placed side by side in the hall. Both the master and mistress are devoted to the wheel. Opening off the hall is a large, handsome, but little used, library. Mr. Balfour works altogether in his study. Indeed, most of the time spent indoors is passed in this characteristic den, where both the "Foundations of Belief" and the "Defence of Philosophic Doubt" were written. The large windows furnish an abundance of light, and the book shelves which cover the walls from ceiling to floor leave no room for pictures. A large writing desk and a grand piano are the principal objects of furniture in the room. Mr. Balfour is an accomplished musician and far into the night one hears the strains of the violin and the piano from his study. Adjoining the study is Mr. Balfour's bedroom, a small, plainly furnished room, and a contrast to the splendid sleeping apartments upstairs.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

A good life defers wrinkles.—Spanish proverb.
Things promised are things due.—French proverb.
The hasty man was never a traitor.—German proverb.

Dispute your enemy and you will soon be beaten.—Portuguese proverb.
Women diva that they are loved long before it is told them.—Marianne.

We can offer up much in the large, but to make sacrifices in little things is what we are seldom equal to.—Goethe.

"I am a woman," said a clear-headed man of the world, "they are so finished." They finish society, manners, language. Form and ceremony are their realm. They embellish trifles.—Emerson.

Truth itself, according to Locke's fine saying, will not profit us so long as it is held in the hand and taken upon trust, and on other minds, not wood and iron, are wedded by our own—George Eliot.
Go through the world and find those who are intrinsically weary—weariness of the purposes, weary of the life, weary of the conditions of life. They are those who have lost their ideal, or who never had one.—Philip H. Wicksteed.

A CIGAR IN A CHEESE.

There was an extraordinary occurrence recently in a cheesemonger's shop in the Avenue Parmentier, Paris. One of the tradesman's customers, who had invited five friends to dinner, had purchased a large cheese, and when it was cut into the stump of a half-dozen cigars was found in the middle. The host and his guests marched round in a body to the cheesemonger to demand an explanation and the return of the money or the substitution of another cheese, but the tradesman refused all three propositions, and even suggested that they ought to be satisfied, as they had not only the cheese but half a cigar as well. One of the guests then threatened to report the cheesemonger for selling tobacco without permission. High words followed, and at length the customer picked up the offending cheese and hurried it with correct aim at the dealer's head. A regular battle ensued. The shopkeeper was assisted by his wife and three assistants. The customer by his friends. The counter was piled with cheeses of various kinds and these were converted at once into missiles. The butter also came in handy. A large Dutch cheese crashed through the window and caught him through the head. When the officer had recovered his breath he separated the combatants and took them to the police station, where they were discharged with a caution.

SMUGGLED TOBACCO.

Smuggled tobacco confiscated by the British Customs authorities was formerly burned in the huge incense known as the Queen's Pipe, but for some years past this has not been done. Instead, the tobacco is sent to the criminal lunatic asylums for the benefit of the inmates.

THE MARKETS.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, August 12.—Wheat—Is scarce and firm at 81c to 82c for red and white middle weights. New wheat is quoted at 75c for cars of sound red or white outside. Manitoba wheat is steady at 81c for No. 1 hard Goodrich, 87c for No. 1 hard, 85c for No. 2 northern, and 83c for No. 2 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—Is steady. Cars of 90 per cent patents are held at \$2.95. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is easier at \$3.90 to \$4.20 for cars. Hungarian patents and \$3.80 to \$3.90 for strong bakers', sacks included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady. Shorts are quoted at \$20 to \$21 for cars and bran at \$15 in bulk middle weights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$23 for cars of shorts and \$17.50 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Corn—Is steady at 64c to 65c for Canada, yellow and 70c for American No. 3 yellow Toronto. Oats—Are steady at 44c for No. 2 white east and 43c west. Local dealers quote new at 85c west shipment this month.

Pasture—Is steady at 74c high freights west and 70c to 76c east.

PROVISIONS.

Smoked meats are the feature just now and the sale is large. Stocks of all lines of hog product are holding out fairly well. Prices are unchanged.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$24; heavy mess, \$21.50; clear shoulder mess, \$18.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11½c; hams 13½c to 14c; rolls, 12c to 12½c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 15c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14½c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 11½c, tubs 11½c and pails 11½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—There is no scarcity and the demand is steady. Prices are unchanged, but 15½c is the general price for good dairy. We quote: Creamery, prints,.....19½c to 20½c do solids,.....18½c to 19c Dairy tubs and pails,.....15c to 16c do medium,.....13c to 14c do culls,.....12c to 12½c do pound rolls, choice, 15c to 16c

Eggs—Are a little more plentiful still, and the prices are steady. Strictly new laid are quoted at 14½c to 15c and for some cases 15½c is asked. Good fresh eggs are selling at 14c to 14½c.

Poultry—Light offerings meet a moderate demand. Ducks are quoted at 70c to 80c, chickens at 60c to 75c and old hens at 40c to 45c. Pigeons—An offering only in bushel lots. They sell at 15c here at 30c to 40c. Receipts 15c for not very satisfactory. Some have the dry rot and others suffer from blight. Reports from the country are not favorable.

Baled Hay—The market is steady at \$10 for cars of No. 1 timothy on track here.

Baled Straw—Cars on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5.50.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 12.—Flour—Good demand; steady. Wheat—Spring steady; No. 1 northern in store, 76½c; winter steady; No. 2 red, 73c. Corn—Quiet and barely steady; No. 3 yellow, 67c; No. 3 do, 66½c; No. 2 corn, 66c; No. 3 do, 65½c. Oats—Weak; No. 2 white, 60½c; No. 3 do, 60c; No. 2 mixed, 57½c; No. 3 do, 57c. Rye—No. 2 quoted at 58½c. Canal freights steady.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.—Wheat prices were fractionally lower for the day. In Paris wheat futures declined from 10 to 30 centimes for the day. London, Aug. 12.—Wheat, on passage, buyers indifferent; cargoes, about No. 1 Calif., iron, arrived, 30s 3d sellers. Maize, on passage, firm, but not active. Country markets, English quiet, French quiet, but steady.

London, Aug. 12.—Mark Lane—Wheat, foreign quiet, but steady; English nominally unchanged. Maize, American, nothing doing; Danubian, firm and rather dearer. Flour, American, difficult of sale; English dull. Paris, Aug. 12.—Wheat dull; August, 21f 60c; November, 20f 60c; February, 20f 30c. Flour dull; August, 29f 80c; November and February, 26f 45c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 12.—At the Western cattle yards to-day the receipts were 38 carloads of live stock, including 1,000 cattle, 857 sheep and lambs, 400 hogs, 80 calves and a dozen milch cows.

For cattle there was a fair market, and prices were unchanged, but with a tendency towards greater ease. There was a good enquiry for export cattle, but as a large proportion of the receipts here were delivered to the order of Mr. J. Gould, there was not a great deal to sell. Everything was cleared early at from \$5.75 to \$6.35 for the best offerings, and at from \$4.50 to \$5.50 for light shipper. Good to choice butcher cattle is steady at from \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt. The local trade is not over active just now, but good stuff is a sure sale, though medium, and especially common cattle, are in light demand. Good cowboys are in fair demand, at from 3 to 4c per lb., but inferior stuff is not wanted. Export bulls are worth from 4 to 5c per lb., only a moderate enquiry. A few good to choice cows will sell at fair prices; quality cows to-day, prices from \$25 to \$40 each.

Export ewes are worth from \$3.60 to \$3.65 per cwt. Lambs fetch from

41 to 50c per lb. Bucks, per cwt., are worth from \$2.25 to \$2.75. Cull sheep sell at from \$2 to \$3 each.

Calves are quoted at \$2 to \$10 each, or from \$1 to \$4c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$5.25 to \$6.35
Do., light	4.25 to 5.25
Butcher, choice	4.75 to 5.25
Butcher, ordinary	3.50 to 4.25
Stockers	3.00 to 4.00
Sheep and Lambs.	
Choice ewes, per cwt	3.40 to 3.60
Lambs, per cwt	4.50 to 5.00
Bucks, per cwt	2.50 to 2.75
Culls, each	2.00 to 3.00
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each	25.00 to 45.00
Calves, each	2.00 to 10.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt	6.75 to 7.37
Light hogs, per cwt	6.75 to 7.12
Heavy hogs, per cwt	6.75 to 7.23
Stags, per cwt	3.50 to 4.00
Culls, per cwt	2.00 to 2.60

COLLIERIES ABANDONED.

Mine Property Damaged to Extent of \$1,500,000.

A Shenandoah, Pa., despatch says: William Stein, the State Mine Inspector for the Shenandoah region on Thursday announced that five collieries under his jurisdiction which have an estimated value of \$1,500,000, have been rendered useless by reason of having been flooded, and have been permanently abandoned by the companies owning them. Four of them—Bear Run, East Bear Ridge, Kohlnoor, and Preston No. 3—belong to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and he places their value at about \$300,000 each. The other colliery is the Lawrence, and is owned by the Shafer estate, of Pottsville, and also represents about \$300,000. Mr. Stein estimates that out of the thirty-six collieries in his district only fourteen are in a condition for immediate operation if the strike were ended. Others are in such a condition that it would require anywhere from one to four months to clear them of water and make repairs. He said the average time would be about two months. The abandonment of the five collieries will compel 2,000 mine workers to seek employment in other parts of the region. In the coal fields south of here, Mr. Stein said the situation is about as bad. But in the Wyoming and Lackawanna region the mines are in much better condition. The Mine Inspector's statement created considerable interest here, as it confirmed the belief of some of the coal company officials that a full resumption of coal mining will not take place this year, and in consequence the tendency of coal prices will be upward rather than downward.

TO OUT OFF NON-UNION EARS.

The Rev. H. Edwards, pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, said that five young men in his congregation, who are made up principally of mine workers, have informed him that they have determined to cut off an ear, so that the employer turns out to work, so that the employer never marked as "unit workmen." Mr. Edwards says his young men are in a position to know, and he believes the story. The foreigners think this is the easiest method of preventing attempts to break the strike.

IN DESISTE CONDITION.

Welsh in Patagonia Likely to Follow Friends to Canada.

An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. W. L. Griffith, Canadian Government Agent in Wales, has just returned from a visit to the Welsh Patagonian settlement at Salt Coats, N. W. T. The Welshmen now in the West have proved successful in every way. An effort will be made to bring the remainder of the colony now in Patagonia to Canada, as they have suffered very much lately from rains and floods, and the people are in a destitute condition. The Chebut Valley is again flooded. The melting snows in the Andes, together with an unusually heavy rainfall, have created an overflow in the river which has caused the capital of the colony, Rawson, to be flooded, and the towns of Trelew and Garman are under water, and the poor people are fleeing to the hills for shelter and safety. There is a scarcity of the first necessities of life, and altogether the condition of the people is deplorable. The position of those remaining in the colony will, no doubt, be to follow their friends to Canada, but it is feared they will be now in a more or less destitute condition, and will require assistance.

SCOTS TO CURL CANADA.

A Team From Edinburgh Will Visit This Country.

An Edinburgh despatch says: The Royal Caledonian Curling Club have for some years thought over the idea of sending a representative team to Canada, and a meeting held the other day the matter was finally decided upon, and it was ordered that a subscription list be started to defray the expenses. The whole are estimated at two hundred pounds (\$1,000). The team will be selected shortly. The proposal is that it should leave Scotland in December.

500 TRAFFIC INCREASED.

Handled 301,326 More Tons in July Than Last Year.

An Ottawa despatch says: The total freight handled by the Soo Canal for July was 5,082,398 tons, compared with 4,781,072 in the same month last year, or an increase of 301,326. During July the American Soo handled 4,559,462 and the Canadian canal 523,936 tons.

PLENTY OF MEN.

Manitoba Agricultural Department Is Optimistic.

A Winnipeg despatch says: With regard to reports from Dominion immigration agents from Eastern Canada that Manitoba will not be able to get enough men for the harvest, Hugh McKellar, chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, discussing last year's conditions, said on Wednesday: "Right up to the time excursions started we were afraid we could not get enough men. And not only did Mr. Hartney, our permanent Toronto agent, furnish us with reports of this kind, but special agents we sent down to secure men were also not hopeful. The general consensus of opinion was that we would not get more than 5,000 men at the outside. When the excursions started, however, it was immediately seen that their calculations were a long way out. The numbers who flocked to the West were beyond most optimistic estimates. It is quite possible that the year at this rate, we will have a safeguard this year. Excursions began at different times. If we find that the proportion of the entire requirement which we expect to arrive by the first excursion does not materialize we will be forewarned, and can make an extra effort to obtain men for the second contingent. It is well known that more men are required during the stacking and threshing period than earlier in the season, and if we can get an extra supply in September, even with favorable weather, it will be possible to save our crops."

"Wheat is beginning to turn, and warm, bright weather, with occasional showers, is filling the heads nicely. Prospects could not be better."

Such is the tenor of despatches received by the Great Northern Railway. Not a pessimistic word from any point in the province. Wheat is the finest crop in years, and so heavy that there is danger of its lodging from its own weight. Oats and barley are extremely heavy. Hay is a phenomenal crop, with weather favorable, and roots a record-breaker.

SMALLPOX PRECAUTIONS.

Employment Only in Lumber Camps for Those Vaccinated.

A Toronto despatch says: The regulations to govern the employers of labor and employes in unorganized districts of Ontario, with a view to preventing another smallpox epidemic, have been issued by Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health. The regulations follow:

"Shantymen, miners, and other employees of lumbering camps, mining camps, saw mills, smelting works, and other industries, or any railway construction camp, are hereby notified and cautioned by the Provincial Board of Health, under the Act respecting the sanitary regulations in unorganized territories: It is required:

"1. That all owners, managers, agents, or foremen, or other persons who employ only vaccinated persons; that all employes are equally required to comply with the regulations.

"2. That all employers of labor shall contract with a medical practitioner for their employes and works, and are authorized to deduct from the pay due to any employee a sum not less than 50c, and not exceeding \$1, per month.

"3. That a hospital for the care of the sick must be provided by every employer, and that the men are entitled not only to regular treatment therein, but also to have the camps and surroundings inspected regularly and maintained in good sanitary condition.

"4. That failure on the part of any person to comply with any regulation of the Provincial Board of Health renders him liable to the penalties provided in the Act."

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

Two Men Successfully Hold Up a C. B. and Q. Express.

A Dubuque, Iowa, despatch says: Two masked men held up the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Limited northbound two miles north of Savanna, Ill., about midnight. The robbers, as the train stopped, uncocked the engine and express car from the train and ran them a quarter of a mile up the track. They blew up the express car with dynamite and ran the engine and train a mile from Hanover. The locomotive was dead the robbers abandoned it and escaped. One of the highwaymen was killed, being shot above the eye and also in the leg. He met instant death while in the engine, and his body was dumped to the ground by his companions as they sped away. The express messenger, Bye, claims to have done the shooting. Six sacks of money were stolen, but the amount is not known. The passengers were not molested. The train attacked is one of the finest in the world and usually carries considerable money, which must have been known by the highwaymen. The dead robber is unknown in this vicinity. He was a middle-aged man and well dressed.

CUTS WHALE IN TWO.

Steamer Runs Down and Kills Eighty-Foot Fish.

A Baltimore despatch says: The officers of the Norwegian steamship Tjomo, which arrived here on Tuesday from Cape Breton, report that 80 miles off Georges Banks the vessel crept upon a large school of whales feeding. After passing them another string of three sperm whales crossed the ship's course. The first passed by safely, the second sank below the vessel, but the prow of the Tjomo caught the third, a fish 80 feet long, about the middle of its huge body, cleaving its way to the backbone.

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

Ottawa merchants have been troubled with counterfeit \$2 bills lately.

The N. R. A. has fixed the date of the Palma Trophy competition for September 15th.

Hawkesbury has voted \$100,000 for a system of waterworks, \$75,000 for sewers, and \$20,000 for good roads.

The Minister of Public Works has announced that the transportation of the great lakes will be looked after by a newly-created official.

The store and bank of Dixon Bros., Maple Ridge, N.W.T., was robbed of \$2,000. The thieves went through two feet of brick wall to get at the vault, which was in the vault.

The Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association will hold a sheep show and auction sale of rams at Medicine Hat from Sept. 30 to Oct. 3, with a view to improving the quality of sheep raised in the Northwest. Two carloads of imported first class registered rams from Ontario will be offered for sale.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of Dudley will likely succeed Earl Cadogan as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased the residence of the Countess of Dudley, 53 Grosvenor street, London, which the Countess had decorated recently at a cost of \$200,000. Hammermill has been offered \$100,000 for the erection of a free library by Mr. Carnegie, who also proposes to provide playing grounds for the children of Finisburg.

It is estimated that England's public treasury has lost \$1,250,000 by the selling of valuable reefs from the Woolwich arsenal, formerly used in repairing roads, for 44c a ton, when it was worth \$50 a ton.

Lack of sunshine in Merrie England has injured trade for the ice men, pleasure boatmen, milkmen, grocers, fruit and flower sellers, and the farmers, whose crops are poor and from one to three weeks late.

The English cotton manufacturers, who have for so long depended on the United States for their raw material, have secured a guarantee fund of \$250,000 for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of cotton within the British Empire.

UNITED STATES.

General Manager McNichol has intimated that the G. R. R. will secure a line of its own into St. Paul.

A man-eating shark, weighing 1,200 pounds, and measuring twelve feet, was caught by hook and line on the North Carolina coast.

A test has been made of a secret process of manufacturing paper from oat hulls, near Ellettsville, Indiana, by a Chicago cereal manufacturer.

President Roosevelt has approved an Immigration Bureau circular declaring that natives of Porto Rico and the Philippines going into the United States must submit to the examination enforced against alien immigrants.

The funeral of the Rev. Jacob Weller, a Dunkard preacher, who has been pastor of the church in the village of Hancock, Md., for more than forty years, during which time he never accepted a salary or took up a collection, took place on Monday.

GENERAL.

Motor cars are now being used at Bulawayo.

Egypt exported 532 tons of cigarettes during the last year.

Cape Town's British and Colonial Exhibition will be opened in November, 1903, for a period of four months.

A train on the railway at Lauriers-Rosas, in Algeria, was stopped by a mass of snails, which invaded the line and covered the rails.

Smallpox continues epidemic in Barbadoes. All the other British West Indian islands have imposed a quarantine against that colony.

The famous Sphinx in Egypt may be ruined by the change of temperature caused by irrigation works, which have produced 15 to 18 days' rain annually, where formerly there was only an inundation of an hour's length.

It is stated that Lucchini, the murderer of the Empress of Austria, and his accomplices, have been punished of solitary confinement, having lost his reason, and is now incarcerated in a lunatic asylum near Geneva.

A new process for the manufacture of artificial marble has been patented in Berlin. Asbestos, diving materials, shellac and asbestos are pounded into a stiff mass and then subjected to high pressure. In appearance it cannot be distinguished from genuine marble.

NEW YACHT FOR THE KING

Will Sail Her in Trial Races With Lipton's Challenger.

A despatch from Glasgow says that the King is to have a new yacht and Watson is now designing a big racing cutter for him. The first use contemplated for the boat is a series of trial races with Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup. The trials will give an immense impetus to the interest in racing on this side, but a curious difficulty will be raised should the royal cutter prove better than the challenger produced by Sir Thomas Lipton.

Six months ago the steamer Sylva, valued at \$200,000, drifted ashore on the Yorkshire coast. The vessel, which weighs 3,000 tons, has now been re-floated at a cost of about \$30,000 and towed into West Hartlepool.

CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Often, as she talked to Dorcas, Mrs. Harcourt would mention her son's name; she would even speak of him freely, and when letters came from him she would read parts of them aloud, but she never for a long time made the most distant reference to the terms on which he and Dorcas stood together, nor gave her any message from him, nor almost spoke as if she knew him as recognizing that they had ever met.

This ignoring of her position was a relief to the girl at first, but presently she began to wonder a little when it would cease, and then at last there came to her almost a longing that it would cease. "Does she want to make terms with me?" and has she not courage to do it?" she began to think.

"Does she seem to keep me because she thinks she may gain an influence over me, and make me do what she desires, and give Frank up?"

And she could not tell. Sometimes, during these days, her love made her suspicious, so that at moments it seemed to her as if, perhaps, Mrs. Harcourt was playing a cruel game, and trying to weave a web about her. She thought this sometimes, and then again she became ashamed of her suspicion.

"Only—why will she not speak to me?" she began at last to ask herself, almost passionately. "I am so weary of this silence. Is she not cruel to let all these days pass, and never to tell me the one thing that concerns me most?"

"Yes, I am tired," she said to Mrs. Harcourt, "quickly one night, speaking with a sudden impatient impulse, in answer to a question that the other asked. "I have been doing nothing, I know, but even living seems to tire one sometimes."

"You ought not to feel that—"

at your age," Mrs. Harcourt answered, and then Dorcas laughed rather sadly.

"Do you think age has anything to do with it?" she said. "I think it is only want of food that has to do with it. Whether we are old or young, if we cannot get bread we starve."

And then she thought she had said too much, and colored, and rose hastily from her seat.

"Child, is it I, do you mean, who will not give you bread?" Mrs. Harcourt suddenly asked. She was lying on her sofa, and Dorcas was not near her, but she had raised herself as she spoke, and held out her hand. "Come here, I want you to sit beside me. Come here, and let us talk together," she said.

Dorcas came, half ashamed, and sat down at her side.

"Forgive me for being impatient," she said, "but I ought not to have said what I did."

"Well—if you felt it, it was as well to say it, perhaps."

"No, I hardly think that. One may feel many things, but it is generally foolish to speak them."

"I think that your expression of mind is not unusual," said Mrs. Harcourt, looking at Dorcas with an amused smile. "You are a very reserved woman, my dear."

"Are we not both reserved, perhaps?"

"Well—possibly; but that is not the question, for I am not talking now of myself, and am only talking of you. I think you are unusually reserved. Or, at least, I should say, you are reserved in general—to me, to most people. Hardly, perhaps, altogether to everybody?"—in rather a dry tone, that brought the color in a rush to Dorcas' face.

"That is not unnatural. One is instinctively more reserved to one person than to another," she answered, half defiantly.

"Exactly. And I think in your case I have heard that you are very marked differences indeed. Between two members of the same family, for instance?" And then, with something very like laughter in her eyes, Mrs. Harcourt looked at Dorcas, and Dorcas, with an expression very far indeed removed from laughter, returned the look.

"My dear I am making you angry," the elder woman said the next moment, "and I did not mean to make you angry, but sometimes, you know, we jest when our hearts are rather bitter and sad. And I am bitter and sad to-night, Dorcas, for I am going to make a sacrifice, and all the natural warmth within me is shrinking from making it. Dear with me a little, my dear. I have been fighting with myself all these weeks—more than you know."

And then she suddenly silenced, and the silence lasted—for Dorcas, with her heart upon her lips, could not break it—for several minutes.

"You see, I am a woman who has cared for this world," Mrs. Harcourt began again at last, abruptly, after that pause. "I have cared, I hope, for other things as well—but for that I have cared too. I have set store by the good things that the world has been able to give me, and I have tried to get a large measure of those good things—for only one son. Perhaps I think that there are, on the whole, some worse things than worldliness. I have known many worldly people who are better than some who call themselves saints; but still, allow that when life seems about to end—as mine, you know, I believed was ending two months ago—the worldly successes we have striven for most appear small and unimportant. I make this admission frankly. I confess to you honestly that if I had not supposed I was dying a little while ago I hardly think you would be sitting by my side to-night."

She paused again here for a little while, but Dorcas made no answer. There was nothing that she could say. She sat quite still, and without even lifting her head until her companion chose to go on speaking.

"My dear," Mrs. Harcourt recommenced, after this second silence, "it was no objection to your personal life that made me try to oppose my son when he told me first that he wanted you to be his wife. I thought from the first time I saw you that you had a sweet face. I could have loved you, and have been glad that he should love you, from the beginning, if (you must forgive me for speaking so plainly) if your position had been different from what it is. I had no fault at all to find with you except that one—that you were beneath him socially."

"I wanted him to marry some girl who should be at least his equal," she said. "I never wished to marry him if it would do him harm. If you will tell me I am selfish to hold to him, I will go away now, and never trouble him or you again."

"My dear," said Mrs. Harcourt, quietly, "from here to Shepton is but a four hours' railway journey. Do you think you could prevent Frank from going to Shepton and look for you, if, when he comes back next week, he should find you gone?"

"Is he coming back next week?" she asked, quickly.

"He tells me so."

"And he knows that I am here?"

"Yes."

"Then you must tell me what to do," Dorcas spoke nervously and quickly. "You must tell me if I am to go or stay."

"My dear, you are to stay," the elder woman gravely said. She took the girl's hand, and held it, though with a half-reluctant clasp.

"You are to stay, and take what I cannot keep from you," she said. "That is the truest way of putting it, I suppose."

She rose suddenly up from her sofa.

"Are you tired, Dorcas?" she asked, abruptly. "If you are not tired, look, the sun has hardly set yet, and I think we have each had as much of the other's company for the present as will do us good. You can get half an hour's walk before night comes." She put her hand on Dorcas' shoulder, with a moment's half laugh. "Go and dream your dream. Go and be happy, my dear," she said.

(To Be Continued.)

came—for it was very odd that, almost as soon as I had made all my pious preparations for death, I began to get hot and hot again. I don't know how Frank felt about it, but I am afraid that, when I knew I was getting better, what I had said troubled me a good deal.

"For, you see, my dear, I had not quite the conscience to draw back from it, I suppose I would have drawn back from it if I could, but we are sometimes virtuous against our will, and perhaps—well, perhaps, what I was still very weak, that my boy's gratitude was sweeter than any other earthly thing; so one day, when Dr. Harwell said, 'What was out of all danger, now, since he had not been able to put me under the sed, and it was this talk that ended in the suggestion upon which I acted presently, when I wrote to you and asked you to come here, I promised Frank that I would ask you to come if he would go away, and so he went away—and I have kept my word. And now—now, my dear, what is to be the end of it?'"

She turned to the girl, word only, and her hand on her forehead. There was a little color in her face, a very little tremor on her lips.

"Dorcas, do you love my boy as well as he loves you?" she said, suddenly.

"Do you think I should be here now if I did not love him?" Dorcas answered, with hot cheeks, and almost below her breath.

"Do you mean that you have found it so hard to remain here?"

"I mean it has been hard to come down here, to leave my home, my father, my mother, and have not been thought worthy of him."

"So hard that you could only have done it if you loved him?"

"Yes."

"Is that your true answer? Well, I can believe it, for your face is more eloquent than your words."

There, then, it was, child; we need not talk any more. Only, stoop down, if you will, before you go, and kiss me. I have never kissed you yet. I suppose—"

and she gave a sudden laugh—"I suppose the queen that is abdicating ought to salute the queen that is to be."

"What can I say to you?" the girl began to murmur, as a trembling voice. "I never wished to marry him if it would do him harm. If you will tell me I am selfish to hold to him, I will go away now, and never trouble him or you again."

"My dear," said Mrs. Harcourt, quietly, "from here to Shepton is but a four hours' railway journey. Do you think you could prevent Frank from going to Shepton and look for you, if, when he comes back next week, he should find you gone?"

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(To Be Continued.)

"Love," said the poet, "is a mystic influence; it is a message and a response, valuable in a flash of thought; it conquers time and distance, and is a perfect medium for transmission." "That's not love," said the practical man. "You're talking about wireless telegraphy now."

A Sunday School teacher, who had almost become discouraged at the listlessness of her class, at last felt rewarded by an interested look from a little girl. The reward was lost when the little creature touched a card, but she was then only asked: "Teacher, are them threads on 'lastic'?"

ON THE FARM.

TIPS TO TURKEY RAISERS.

You wish to know something about growing turkeys? Well: Don't let the young turkeys get wet.

Don't feed them out inside of twenty-four hours after they come out of the shells.

Keep them free from lice by dusting them with Persia insect powder. Dust the hen, too.

Don't neglect the mites and big lice. Cleanse will drive them off.

Don't let the turkeys run on dirty ranges or in filthy quarters.

Give water only in small and shallow dishes.

During the first week feed them with sifted, rolled, or ground oats, cooked and crumbled, mixed with a beaten egg, with this give them milk and curd. Feed them five or six times a day.

Add a little raw meat, fine-chopped onion and green food daily.

During the second week put wheat and ground bone in boxes where they can get at it, and give them three daily feeds of mixed cornmeal, wheat middlings and ground oats, cooked, and mixed with chopped green food.

Thereafter supply them with cooked rice, or turnips, or potatoes. Remove the coops to fresh ground frequently in order to avoid fith.

Supply a dust-bath, fine gravel and ground bone.

They are tender until their feathers are full.

Fresh bone finely cut will be a good thing for them.

On dry, warm days let them range, but never on wet, cold days. Give them a roost in an open shed facing the south.

One gobbler will answer for twenty to twenty-five hens, as a single hen will lay during the season.

Mate pullets with two-year-old gobblers, or yearling gobblers with two-year-old hens.

Should you wish to use an incubator and brooder, do not try more than twenty-five to thirty in a lot, for the constant care required by young turkeys makes it difficult to handle larger flocks.

In mating select medium-sized gobblers.

The turkey is a range bird, and cannot thrive in confinement after reaching full size.

The turkey hen should be permitted to make her own nest.

Once fully feathered the turkeys are able to look out for themselves largely.

Feeding them in the barnyard night and morning will accustom them to returning home at night to roost.

WHY I BECAME A DAIRYMAN.

When I first started into farming, I put all my land in wheat, as was then the custom, writes Mr. W. C. Bradley. For two or three years everything went fairly well, but I took a lot of hard work and some loss, and I began to look for a change.

The chinch bug came along and helped me to harvest my wheat, and one day as I was milking my binder I saw the canvas covered with bugs, and I knew that this industry must be abandoned.

What to do next was the question. After attending a dairy meeting, I concluded that keeping cows was the way out of the trouble, so I borrowed money, built a silo, bought a creamer, hunted up some Jersey cows and began dairying. I have been at it ever since, with good results. True, it is hard work, and at home nights. It gives me good habits, as the dairyman knows he must feed well and keep himself in order or he will get no results. It furnishes steady work the year around at good wages. Dairying keeps up the fertility of the farm, which helps to increase the bank account. It will pay the mortgage on the farm and help to get it on the other fellow's farm if we want it.

I became a dairyman for the same reason I became bald-headed, because I couldn't help it. Sometimes I wish I could trade the farm for a pony and a hat, and go to the city. Then I take my pencil and try to figure out how I could get \$200 a month out of it. The strawberry crop and prices are both uncertain, but people must have milk, cream and butter every day, I keep on milking for the money there is in it.

POULTRY YARD.

Sell the surplus stock before they are in molt.

Have your removed the male birds from the flocks?

Don't buy the eggs for your customers. It is risky.

A good time to sow rape for winter green food.

If you dislike to work keep out of the poultry business.

August-hatched pullets will make good layers when eggs are scarce next summer, and after wintering.

The hen gets her summer vacation during her broody spells. If you intend to keep her let her rest awhile.

The latter part of summer is a good time to buy breeding fowls.

The breeders then have a good supply to select from, and can also sell cheaper than when the stock is low.

The product of the stolen nest will be lively as crickets. The brood is usually small and the mother will take care of them. Throw them food when they are present at feeding time, but let them rustle.

DAIRY AND STOCK.

Whole grain gives better results than does ground grain when fed to sheep.

Every indication points to the inevitable high price of sheep for the next two or three years at least.

The cow doesn't make milk tomorrow from the feed of to-day. She makes it from stored vitality; therefore, keep her vitality up to the working point all the time.

Do not hamper horses in stalls that are not very wide when the hot nights come. Turn them in the pasture when they can graze out.

The breezy air of the night is grateful to them.

A good dairy cow is made by intelligent breeding and feeding. She does not come by chance. It takes seven years of steady, watchful attention after birth to bring a cow to her best in the production of milk.

Do not think that because the weather is hot the cattle do not want salt. They have it where they can lick it little or a great deal, they will not get so hungry for it, and your milk test will be the more uniform for this fact.

KNOUT IS KING IN RUSSIA

MOST TERRIBLE CASTIGATOR EVER INVENTED.

Death-dealing instrument which is being used to quell rebellious students.

"The knout for students." Many of us have read this headline in connection with the Russian riots with the same equanimity as they would "The cat for highwaymen," thinking that the four is simply Russia's equivalent for the British flog, a knout instrument. As a matter of fact, the "cat" is soothing and gentle in comparison with the "knout."

The "knout" is the most terrible castigator ever invented by man, and to be sentenced to it, as administered by Russian "justice," is practically the equivalent to death. In fact, the average sentence, namely 101 strokes, is regarded by the Russian legal mind as a capital sentence.

"Knouts" differ in form, but the one generally in use is a heavy leather thong, about eight feet in length, attached to a handle two feet long. The lash is about the breadth of a broad tape, and is curved so as to give two sharp edges along one side. It is incised along one edge, and is bound with wire thread, with a little hook at the end. At each blow the sharp edges of the lash fall on the victim's back, and cut him like a flexible double-edged sword.

"KNOUTING" AS AN ART.

Peter the Great fixed the maximum number of strokes permissible to be given a prisoner at 101, the human body being unable to support more. The prisoner is stretched on an inclined frame, and his hands and feet are extended at full length, and firmly bound to iron rings at the extremities of the frame. In many cases the custom is to fasten the head of the sufferer so that he is unable to cry out, which adds greatly to the pain.

Knouting is regarded as a professional study and practice, and executioners have to serve an apprenticeship before being regarded as qualified to administer it. In the old days, the chief knouter was always a criminal himself condemned to receive the punishment.

Under the present law, however, the duties at which he would be employed within the prison walls for a period of twelve years, after which he would be released. While in prison he had to give instruction in the art to pupils, whom he taught to practice by means of a lay figure, on which they would operate until they acquired the necessary proficiency.

HOW IT IS ADMINISTERED.

Different prisoners were knouted in different ways, according to the nature of their offences. In some cases, the knout could, by a slight alteration in the method of applying it, be transferred into an instrument of death, while on others, immediate administration was required.

Death would be caused by making the victim dislocate his own neck against the fastenings as a result of the agony from the blows.

Death would be insured, but deferred for a day or two, by making the lash wind round the body of the victim, whereby it would cut into the interior of the chest and cause mortal injury. A skilled operator of the "knout" could smash a brickbat into dust at a single blow, were he so disposed, so it will be seen what terrible power is placed in the hands of these executioners.

One of the most terrible stories of knouting comes from the Russia of 1823. Seven Tartars had been found guilty of murder and robbery in several towns. Their sentence was that they were to be knouted in each of the towns in which they had committed their crimes.

GIVEN IN INSTALLMENTS.

At the first town, Akmetch, they received the first installment, which took place in the presence of each citizen, in turn fastened to an inclined post, with a ring at the top, to which the head was tightly fixed by means of a rope to prevent him crying out. The hands were closely tied on either side, and the bottom secured by rings at the feet. After reading the sentence, the executioner approached, wielding a knout as thick as a man's wrist, gave one cut, and walked back about forty yards. Flourishing his whip, he returned, and struck again with the necessary number was given.

This process was repeated at each of the towns, the prisoners being dragged in from place to place. Not one of the men survived to undergo the full punishment.

The idea of subjecting a woman to such treatment makes the British mind shudder, but one of the most terrible "knoutings" in history is recorded in the history of the reign of Louis XIV. The victim was Madame Capuchin, one of the leading ladies of the court of Elizabeth of Russia. She had been compromised through a love affair with an ambassador. She was at first ordered to have her tongue cut out, but this the Empress mitigated to knouting. The victim appeared at the scaffold dressed in a gorgeous costume, and gave an interesting glance at the crowd, hoping some of her old friends and admirers might interfere to save her. But the people were anxious to see the operation, and the unfortunate lady had to undergo the frightful torture which was not mitigated in the least.

ON ACCOUNT OF HER SEX.

In all grades of society there are stories of women having been flogged with terrible severity, even ladies of rank, guilty of small offences, being sent off to the police station, like ordinary criminals, and subjected to the same indignity. A German newspaper tells of an extraordinary instance of this some thirty years ago in St. Petersburg. The victim was a noble lady, and was noted for her superior strength of the British and French forces, remarked frantically that the supplies were not likely to be needed." This remark was reported to the authorities, and she was summoned to appear before the police. Unusually dressed in a black and white costume, she was summarily sentenced to be flogged in a merciless manner.

PLAYWRIGHTS ARE FLOGGED.

Insubordinate servants are flogged for offences in Russia, and the late Mr. George Augustus Sala once gave his authority to the statement that ballet girls are flogged in Russian theatres if they are disobedient to instructions.

Supposing Britons were to have heard that a day or two before his death Shakespeare had been flogged by order of a Russian ruler, they would scarcely believe such barbarity possible. But this is precisely what happened to Pushkin, the Russian Shakespeare, the greatest poet that nation has produced. The Tsar dismissed him from office, caustic humor, and he was arrested by the police, and flogged in the rooms of the prison. Two days after he was killed in a duel.

But extraordinary as this may seem, to Russians such a story would be quite unremarkable. It is a commonplace, a matter of fact, that the rod is a national institution in that country. Women in the highest social circles take it as a token of love from their husbands to be well beaten. If they are not chastised from time to time they suspect that their husbands no longer love them.—Pearson's Weekly.

A COOK'S REMINISCENCES.

He Was King Edward's Chef When the King Was Prince of Wales.

Leopold Albert Villard, a Frenchman who acted as cook for King Edward VII. when he was the Prince of Wales, for the Duke of York, now the Prince of Wales, and for other titled persons, is spending a short time in Orange, New Jersey, before returning to France. He was on the royal yacht Britannia from 1891 to 1895. He has a letter written by the Duke of York commending his ability. He has also a letter from the king's secretaries saying that his Majesty had received his application for re-engagement as cook and would be glad to engage him if he took another cruise on the Britannia.

Villard met the King nearly every day he was on the yacht. It was his Majesty's custom, the cook said, to order his own meals, sometimes the order being given personally and sometimes in writing. The King talked French fluently and was affable and democratic. Villard said the King preferred French to English cooking. "The English," Villard said, "can cook nothing but roast beef, potatoes and plum pudding, and that is enough to kill you."

One of his Majesty's favorite dishes was a kidney omelet. One day in accordance with the royal command, a large omelet was prepared and placed on the table. As the Prince and his party entered the dining room the party was rolling heavily and all work was stopped.

OVERTURNED ON THE FLOOR.

The Prince was annoyed. Villard sent word to his Highness that he would prepare another in ten minutes. The Prince was incredulous, but Villard was as good as his word, and in eight minutes a second omelet was served. A short time after the Prince sent Albert a handsome pin in the form of his coat of arms in appreciation of the excellence of the second omelet.

The royal yacht was going from Cannes to Nice with the Prince and three or four married guests. Despite the command that luncheon would not be served on the vessel, Villard had provided some young chickens and asparagus, of which the Prince fond. The yacht was soon becalmed. Villard was at the side of the vessel making a hot beetroot pie for the captain of the vessel.

While the cook was at work the Prince walked around the galley and asked Villard what he was preparing. The future King directed him to the next pie to be served for his guests, as it would be impossible to reach Nice in time for luncheon. There was not a word of that and the meal was served to find that it consisted of fowls, asparagus, and other dishes. The Prince ordered Villard to come to the dining room. When he came to his guests that he wanted them to see a man who was always prepared for an emergency. The Prince asked the next pie to be sent the next day. The next pie was a hot English woman who was at the table. Some time after that Albert received \$25 from the woman.

Was Tortured by Eczema 30 Years.

A Dreadful Case—Itching Almost Unbearable—The Flesh Raw and Flaming.

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. G. H. McConnell, Engineer in Fleury's Foundry, Aurora, Ont., states:—"I believe that Dr. Chase's Ointment is worth its weight in gold. For about thirty years I was troubled with eczema, and could not obtain any cure. I was so unfortunate as to have blood poison, and this developed to eczema, the most dreadful of skin diseases."

"I was so bad that I would get up at night and scratch myself until flesh was raw and flaming. The torture I endured is almost beyond description, and now I cannot say anything too good for Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has cured me, and I recommend it because I know there is nothing so good for itching skin. Especially during the hot summer months children are tortured by itching skin disease, chafing, sunburn, and a score of ailments that are relieved and cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Mr. J. Goar, mail carrier and stage driver between Port Elgin and Kincardine, Ont., states:—"I am testily to the worth of Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for eczema. My sister, Mrs. J. Dobson, of Unadilla, Ont., has a boy who was a great sufferer from this dreadful skin disease. He was then only four years old, and when he took him to several doctors and tried a great many remedies, all efforts to effect a cure seemed in vain."

"This little fellow was covered with itching sores, and hands and face were especially bad. The way he suffered was something dreadful, and my sister had been disappointed with so many preparations that she did not have much faith in Dr. Chase's Ointment. I can now testify that Dr. Chase's Ointment made a perfect cure in this case, and that there is not a mark or scar left on his body."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edman, Bates and Co., Toronto.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902.

The coronation of the King and Queen took place on Saturday last with great pomp and ceremony, and the event proved false the prediction of some old soothsayer that the King would never be crowned. The day was observed as a public holiday, and general rejoicing was manifested. Full particulars of the ceremony will be found on another page of this paper.

The strike of the Pennsylvania coal miners still continues. It has now been fourteen weeks since the strike commenced, and the estimated losses amount to nearly 72 millions of dollars. Of this amount miners' wages represent nearly fifteen million dollars. There should be some way of preventing such a strike, as it must ultimately mean a great loss to the whole country.

Why is Wool so Cheap?

BY ALFRED MANSELL, SHREWSBURY, ENGLAND.

My attention was first drawn to the extensive adulteration in woollen goods by an article headed "Why is wool so cheap?" in which the writer, who is well known as wool expert, boldly states that "if the wearing apparel, as used by men and women, were only made out of the pure wool fibre expressed to us by Providence for this sole purpose, instead of being substituted by other foreign materials, then there would be a robust state of affairs in connection with wool, but as it is the wool is adulterated at every turn by the use of substitutes for the sole purpose of cheapening wool fabrics, with little or no regard to the wearing properties of the same."

The same authority states that in a drive of 30 miles around Bradford, not one, but scores of mills could be pointed out, where for every bale of wool used, ten bales, and often more of shoddy, mungo, stockings and cotton are used, and that what is known as the heavy woollen districts of Yorkshire, there are dozens of manufacturers who never buy a single bale of raw wool, and yet are known and acknowledged as influential manufacturers of woollen goods.

This is a very extraordinary statement, and notwithstanding the wide circulation of the article quoted, no refutation has been forthcoming from the manufacturers interested.

The importance of the frequent sales of rags of every description, stockings, mungo and the like, despatched from all parts of the British Isles, and several continental countries, held at Dewsbury, Batley, Leeds, and other centres in the manufacturing districts, prove the truth of the foregoing assertion.

It is further stated that to several large woollen (?) manufacturers, these sales are far more important than any of the great wool sales held in London, Bradford, and elsewhere.

Examples of adulterated goods: Melton, 42 in. wide, 6d. to 7d. per yard, extensively used for skirts and frocks, contains no wool, being absolutely all cotton warp, the web being entirely spun from rags and a little raw cotton blended together to give it strength—sold as woollen goods. It is stated that thousands of pieces are sold weekly in the shape of meltons, serges and the like, and that the art of finishing as practised in Yorkshire has reached such a state of perfection that it is now possible to hide from the ultimate buyer the defects of the fabric, particularly hiding the foundation material of the cloth.

In the Yorkshire Daily Observer of March 29th last, reference is made to a cheap class of cloths brought out by some leading manufacturers, composed of a mixture of worsted warp and a cheap carded web termed Angola, a high sounding name for a blend of cotton with mungo. Having a satin or Venetian weave, the web is thrown on the back of the cloth, leaving the face with a worsted appearance. The cloth is well constructed and has a large demand.

An Assize trial at Leeds on March 17 last, has settled the vexed question of the vague terms "all wool" and "woollen" and we now know that "all wool" means all wool, but "woollen" means anything that is composed of shoddy, mungo, and cotton.

Wheat harvest has commenced in Manitoba and is expected to be in full swing next week.

A great many cattle are dying in Kingston district of a disease known as milk fever, caused by overfeeding on white clover and grass.

Mr. Kruger and his party are endeavoring to persuade the Boer Generals Botha, Dewet and Delarey not to visit England.

The Toronto Biscuit & Confectionery Company's establishment on Front street east, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$60,000 or \$70,000.

One of the British Trade Commissioners who have been examining conditions in South Africa says all trade there is hampered by trusts and combines.

Six hundred lady school teachers under the control of the Roman Catholic Committee of Public Instruction, are attending a convention at Quebec.

The choir which sang at the coronation of the King in Westminster Abbey last Saturday sailed on Tuesday from Liverpool to make a tour of the United States and Canada.

The Colonial Conference concluded with a resolution on preferential tariffs and the general fiscal policy of the empire, and another resolution providing for a uniform system of weights and measures.

FOOD AND THE SEXES.

The Male Human Needs to Eat More Than the Female.

According to a writer in the Lancet, the male human needs more food than the female not only on account of his larger stature, but also because he is the more katabolic of the two. The man tends to expend energy and the woman to store it up in the form of fat; he burns the faster. This sexual difference shows itself in the very blood. The man has a larger percentage of chromocytes than the woman, showing that he needs a proportionately larger quantity of oxygen in order to maintain his more active combustion, a fact which one may associate with his comparative freedom from chlorosis. Moreover, weight for weight, his pulmonary capacity is greater than that of the woman, whose smaller respiratory need is further shown by the facility with which she can without discomfort diminish her breathing power by means of the corset.

The great contrast between the metabolic activity of the two sexes," continues the writer, "was forcibly brought home to me by a military display given by a troop of dusky amazons, with whom were also a few male warriors. The women, in spite of their daily exertions, were all rounded and plump, some very much so, no single muscle showing through the skin, and it was noticed that their movements, though full of grace, lacked energy, and 'go.' The men, on the other hand, were spare, their muscles standing out plainly under the shiny skin, and they, in further contrast with the women, displayed a truly amazing agility, bounding about and whirling round in a most astounding fashion. The women, in short, were essentially anabolic, and the men were katabolic. I may here draw attention to the fact that men are apt to be larger meat eaters than women, just as they are, possibly in consequence of this very fact, more prone to drink alcohol and to smoke tobacco."

SLEEPING HEROES.

Mighty Men of the Past That Are Expected to Return.

Is there any race that has not its sleeping hero? A correspondent recently pointed out that the time for the fulfillment of the prophecy that the tenth of Krishna will restore to India her independence is near at hand, and every nation has some savior to whom the people look. West country rustics still believe that Arthur did not die, but sleeps in Avalon, and that in the hour of Britain's need he will awake, deliver the land and restore the golden age. In Germany it is a popular belief that Charles V. will some day wake from his enchanted sleep to reign over Germany, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Belgium and Holland. Thousands of French peasants hold that Napoleon is only sleeping and that at some future time he will reappear and rule. And Mr. Newbolt has enshrined the Devon legend that Drake is only listening for the drum.

The Irish peasantry steadfastly refuse to believe that Mr. Parnell is really dead. They assert that his death was a ruse, that he was an interested spectator of his own funeral and that when the time comes he will emerge from retirement to give Ireland her independence. Every true Moslem believes that when antichrist appears Mohammed Mahadi will awake and conquer him. A Moorish legend declares that Bobadil el Chico sleeps spellbound near the Alhambra and that one day he will awake to re-establish the Moors as rulers of Granada. The Servians look to King Lager, slain by the Turks in 1389, as their final hope, and should Switzerland be again threatened by tyrants Swiss folklore declares that the three members of the Tell family who are sleeping at Rutli, near the Vierwald-Staten-See, will rise from their enchanted slumber and maintain the freedom of the land.—London Chronicle.

Hopi Courtship.

When a Hopi maiden decides which of the eligible young men of the tribe she wishes to marry, she goes and sits in his house and grinds corn until he is sufficiently impressed by her industry to marry her.

After the ceremony, which is an elaborate one, the couple go to live in the wife's house. If she tires of her husband, she can obtain a divorce by merely throwing his saddle out of the house. After marriage the house, fields and all their property except the herds belong to the wife.

The Hopis are indulgent parents. The right of the children to do as they please is never questioned.

How a Woman Gets a Seat.

"I will tell you how to work it," said a woman, whose figure showed she would be tired by standing, to a companion in a Broadway car. "When there is no vacant seat, watch for two men who are in conversation and stand right in front of them."

"Each one will want his friend to think he is very polite, so both of them will jump right up and offer their seats. That's the way I do, and it never fails."

An Effective Way.

"They say," said the young dramatist, "that I shall have to cut my play down, but I really don't know where to begin."

"Why not start at both ends," his candid friend asked, "and work toward the middle?"

Opposite Meanings.

"Cleave" is the best instance of an English word with two opposite meanings. "Nervous," "let" and "propugn" are other instances.

AUTHORS' BLUNDERS.

Some Mistakes in Which the Moon, Sun and Wind Figure.

The moon proves a terrible pitfall to most writers. Wilkie Collins once performed the marvelous feat of making it rise in the west. Rider Haggard, in "King Solomon's Mines," relies for the effective rendering of one of his most thrilling scenes upon an eclipse of the new moon.

Coldridge placed a star between the horns of the crescent moon, forgetting that to be visible in such a position the star would have to be between the earth and the moon or, say, 230,000 miles away only.

Next to the moon perhaps the sun is responsible for more glaring errors than any single concrete cause. At the beginning of a certain famous novel, the title of which a few years back was in everybody's mouth, an invalid character's room was said to have been heated by one window looking directly toward the east. Yet at the end of the book, when the invalid dies, the author, wishing to make him depart this life in a flood of glory, suffuses this eastern windowed room with "the red glare of the setting sun."

Kingsley, too, made one of his heroes row out into the eastern ocean after the setting sun. But even this glaring absurdity has been capped. In a novel published by a well known firm there occurs the following passage, the scene being laid on board a big sailing ship: "How's the wind?" asked the skipper. "East-northeast," replied the mate, glancing at the masthead pennant, which was streaming blithely in the direction indicated." So that in the world, according to novelists, we should not only find the sun setting in the east, but pennants would "stream" against the direction of the prevailing wind.

A TOPSY TURVY ROOM.

A Frenchman Who Plays Practical Jokes on His Guests.

A "topsy turvy room," writes a correspondent, not illusory, but actually so built, existed near Paris some years ago and may still exist. One who saw it thus describes it and the use to which it was put: "It was the guest of the owner of the house," he says, "from Saturday to Monday. He was a bachelor, very convivial in his tastes, and we were a very jolly party of men. When we woke up, about 2 o'clock on the Sunday morning, one of our number, sound asleep on the couch in the billiard room, was carried out like a log by a couple of servants. My host gave me a solemn wink and told me that if a sudden summons came I was to rush from my bedroom or else I might miss a sight worth seeing. I wanted nothing but sleep and was relieved when the summons came to find that it was broad daylight.

"Yawning, I followed the valet and found myself, with four others, silently peeping through little holes in the wall. The scene was absurd, ridiculous. A dazed man slowly waking to full consciousness was lying on a plastered floor, looking up in horror at a carpeted ceiling. Two heavy couches, an easy chair, chairs and tables securely fastened stared down at him from above. The man's eyes at last rested on a flowerpot directly over his head, from which a flaring rose, apparently real, was blooming. He gave a cry and, rolling over, grasped with frenzied hands the stem of the chandelier, which came up through the floor. The host burst into the room, with a loud laugh. 'They all do it,' he cried. 'They fear they will fall up to the ceiling.'"

"Sit" and "Set."

Some one who believes in teaching by example has concocted a lesson in the use of two little words which have become a source of mortification and trouble to many well meaning persons. A man or woman either can set a hen, although they cannot sit her; neither can they set on them by the hour if they would allow it.

A man cannot set on the wash bench, but he could set the basin on it, and neither the basin nor the grammarians would object.

He could sit on the dog's tail if the dog were willing or he might set his foot on it. But if he should set on the aforesaid tail or sit his foot there the grammarians as well as the dog would howl, metaphorically at least.

And yet the man might set the tail aside and then sit down and be assailed neither by the dog nor by the grammarians.

Not Worry, but Slumber.

They were discussing suicides and the proneness of different peoples to depart in that way when one of those engaged in the conversation turned to a colored man and asked, "Why is it that so few of your people take their own lives?"

After scratching his head a moment the person addressed responded, "Well, I tell you, boss; when a nigger sits down he don't worry, but goes to sleep."

Enviied the Other Boy.

Johnny—I wish I was Tommy Jones. Mother—Why? You are stronger than he is, you have a better home, more toys and more pocket money.

Johnny—Yes, I know, but he can wriggle his ears.

Experience the Only Teacher.

She—There's really no reason for married folks to quarrel. He—No, except that they generally need a few quarrels to find that out.

The man who has the most to say about charity beginning at home is generally the one who thinks that reform ought to begin on the other side of the world.

New Dress Goods.

Perhaps it's early but here is just a word about DRESS GOODS.

You will in all probability have a New Suit or Skirt to buy this Fall. If so here are three things to consider. Be satisfied you are getting the best possible value for your money, and unless perfectly satisfactory the amount of your purchase will be refunded. Have the very newest style.

Our buyer has just returned from Europe, where after lengthy and careful selection he has purchased a select stock of the newest things that are being shown in the world's dress goods markets. These were all bought for cash, which will insure the best values at the prices, and anyone not perfectly satisfied with their purchase can have their money back. Write us for samples of these goods.

SKIRTS.

We have just opened a large assortment of New Cloth Skirts. You will find the workmanship and styles of these to fully equal any custom made and at much cheaper cost.

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CARPETS.

If you contemplate buying any New Carpets this Fall, it will be furthering your own interests as well as ours to give our stock at least a look.

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By Homer L. Davis

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A black and white illustration showing two men in a doorway. The man on the left, wearing a top hat and a dark coat, is leaning forward with his back to the viewer. The man on the right, wearing a suit and a bowler hat, is standing behind him, holding his arm or shoulder. The scene is set in a doorway with a dark archway in the background. The style is a simple line drawing with cross-hatching for shading.

of bullet whizzed through his hat. The

Death by Sleeplessness a Chinese

that tint.

By COLIN S. COLLINS

Copyright, 1901, by A. S. Richardson

and street and rode all the way south ferry. I had taken the wrong train and everything. You see, my partner died, and I was left all alone. Typing was awfully hard, and I ju

gather from the above statement facts which will tell them, approximately at least, how many years longer they may reasonably expect to live according to the law of averages.



THE COLONEL GOT IN ONE STRAIGHT BLOW
FROM THE SHOULDER.



SHE LEANED OVER, AND HER LIPS LIGHTLY
KISSED HIS FOREHEAD.

elevated to go uptown to Seventy-seventh
 and street and rode all the way to the
 South ferry. I had taken the wrong
 train and everything. You see, my pa-
 ther died, and I was left all alone. Typi-
 n'g was awfully hard, and I ju-

of 30 years, 34; of 40 years, 21; of 50 years, 14; of 60 years, 9; of 70 years, 4. Readers can easily gather from the above statement facts which will tell them, approximately at least, how many years longer they may

least, no man can reasonably expect to live according to the law of averages.

18

CROWNING OF KING EDWARD

Impressive Scene in the Ancient Abbey as the Venerable Primate of England Placed Crown on Britain's Monarch.

London, Aug. 9.—A brilliant sunrise promised perfect weather for Coronation Day, but long before the ceremonies commenced threatening clouds gathered, and the early arrivals on the route of the procession came provided against contingencies. The earlier crowds were in no wise as large as it had been generally anticipated they would be.

Most of the best positions along the route of the procession were thickly crowded by eight o'clock, and the spectators were furnished with plenty of diversion by the marching and counter-marching of the troops, headed by state coaches, and the passing of stage coaches, private carriages and automobiles.

Buckingham Palace, naturally, was one of the principal centres of interest, as it was the starting point of the pageant. Crowds assembled there in immense numbers, and the first hearty cheer of the day went up when the news was circulated that King Edward was in the best of health and spirits, and well equipped to undergo the fatigues of the day.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, who rode down the Mall in an automobile for the purpose of seeing that the military arrangements along the route were complete, was heartily cheered. Almost as animated was the scene in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, where the bands of music stationed about the building relieved the tedium of the early waiting and soon after the doors were opened. State coaches, carriages and automobiles rattled up in a ceaseless line, the rich apparel of their occupants eliciting hearty approval, which, however, was surpassed by the reception accorded to the men of the Naval brigade as they marched past at a swinging pace to take up a favored position guarding the route near the Abbey. The Colonial Premiers and the Privy Counsellors were warmly welcomed, the Filians in petticoats, the capture of much interest, and a Red Indian Chief, in his native costume, feathers and blanket, decorated with the customary mirrors, caused the most lively amusement.

As the hour appointed for the departure of the royal procession approached the excitement about Buckingham Palace was most marked. Punctual to time the advance guard of the royal cavalcade issued from the archway, the horses of the troopers curvetting nervously as they faced the wall of humanity that cheered their coming. Shortly afterwards came the Prince and Princess of Wales' procession, and finally within a few minutes their Majesties state coach appeared at the gateway and the King and Queen smiled and bowed in response to **THE MIGHTY ROAR OF CHEERS** that dwarfed all previous welcomes.

The scene in the vicinity was remarkable. On the roof of the palace were perched a number of fashionably dressed ladies, members of the household, and their cheers, with the twittering of their handkerchiefs as the King and Queen entered the royal coach, gave the signal for the deafening plaudits of the populace which greeted their Majesties as they emerged from the gates. The ovation was taken up by the crowds which thronged the Mall and were repeatedly acknowledged by the occupants of the state coach. The King looked pale and rather fine drawn and was by no means as brown and robust as previous reports had led one to expect, and while petulantly bowing from side to side he did so with a gravity very unusual to him. He seemed to sit rather far back in the carriage and **MOVED HIS BODY VERY LITTLE.**

His curious crimson robes and cap of maintenance, the latter simply a band of ermine with a crimson velvet top, doubtless gave him the unusual appearance.

The Queen, beside him, was radiant. She never looked better. The cheers which greeted the pair were loud and unmistakably genuine, and very different from the perfunctory applause which usually greets the appearance of members of the royal family.

The three processions to the Abbey

were carried out according to programme, and the only striking features of the first two were the gorgeous state carriages and the beautiful trappings and horses.

The crowd paid but little attention to the occupants of the vehicles. The Prince of Wales sat quietly in his carriage, but the Princess of Wales smiled and bowed constantly. It was not till the King's procession came that there was any show of enthusiasm.

IN UNFAMILIAR SCARLET.

Lord Kitchener, Admiral Seymour and General Gascoigne, as they rode together, came in for much attention, but they all seemed to look straight ahead, and paid little attention to people along the route. Lord Kitchener, in the respondent, full dress uniform of a general, also looked unfamiliar and many persons did not recognize him.

knee breeches and heavily embroidered coat, hurried to and fro, directing the final touches.

By ten o'clock the interior of the Abbey presented a blaze of color. Along the nave, which was lined by Grenadiers, every chair was taken up by high officers of the army and navy and others in equally handsome equipment.

On the top of the arch separating the nave from the chancel sat the surpliced orchestra. In stalls within were the ambassadors and many officials.

CLERGY WITH REGALIA.

The service commenced with the consecration of the clergy with the regalia, then proceeded from the altar to the apse, all present standing up, and the choir singing, "Oh, God, Our Help in Ages Past."

Proceeding the regalia came the

resumed, there was another fanfare of trumpets, another chorus of "Vivats," and King Edward appeared and walked to his chair in front of the throne, bowing to the Queen as he passed, and then knelt down in prayer. After removing his cap his Majesty stood up, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a trembling voice, read the recognition, beginning:—"Sir, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted King of this realm," etc.

Then there was a hoarse shout, and the blending of the choir and the people, women and men, in the cry, "God Save King Edward." Several times this was repeated, and the Abbey rang with loud fanfares.

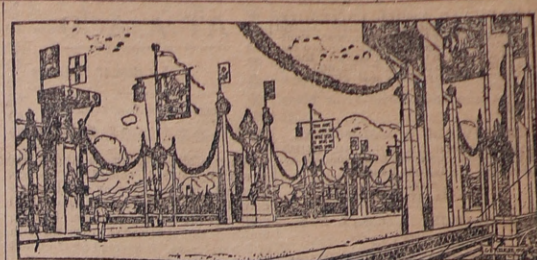
Again the King and Queen knelt, and the Archbishop of Canterbury walked to the altar and commenced the communion. While the gospel was being read

THE KING STOOD ERECT.

supported on each side by the bishops in their heavily embroidered capes. During the singing of the Creed all the members of the royal family turned eastward. Both King Edward and Queen Alexandra followed the service carefully, frequently looking at the copies of the service, which they held in their hands.

The administration of the oath followed. Standing before the King's chair, the Archbishop asked:—"Sir, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?"

The King answered in firm, strong tones, "I am willing," etc., his replies being easily heard high up in the triforium near the roof. Then the ink stand was brought and the King signed the oath. He did not advance to the altar, but sat in the chair he had occupied since the service began. While the choir sang,



DECORATIONS ON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, LOOKING TOWARD THE SURREY SIDE OF THE THAMES.

Later, the Archbishop had similar difficulty, owing to short-sightedness in placing the crown on the King's head. In fact the choir had started "God Save the King" while the Archbishop of Canterbury was still striving to place the crown on the ruler's head, and a great shout went up and the electric lights were turned on.

THE KING CROWNED.

As the acclamation died away the clanging of the joy bells, the noise of guns and the shouting of the people outside penetrated into the Abbey, where the King still sat motionless, his dazzling crown on his head and his sceptre held firmly in his hand.

After singing "Be Strong and Play the Man," and the presentation of the Bible, the King advanced and knelt while he received the benediction. He then walked to the great throne, where he stood on the dais for the first time, surrounded by nobles. The Archbishop of Canter-

his hand at any rate had not lost its strength.

The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, accompanied by his representatives of each grade of the nobility, read the oath beginning:—"I, Duke or Earl, etc., do become your liege man of life and limb," etc. The three Majesties next touched the crown and kissed the King's cheek, the Duke of Norfolk being the only peer to read the oath. This portion of the service was considerably shortened.

THE QUEEN THEN ROSE.

and, accompanied by her entourage, proceeded to the altar steps, where under a pall of cloth of gold she was quickly crowned by the Archbishop of York, supported by the bishops. She was then led to the throne beside that in which the King sat, and her enthronization was accomplished. The Queen bowed to King Edward and both walked to the altar and received the communion, after delivering their crowns to the Lord Great Chamberlain and another officer appointed to hold them. The pages, while their Majesties knelt, still held the Queen's magnificent train, with the rest of the nobles present kneeling.

BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

The whole spectacle was most impressive, and was made more brilliant owing to the electric light. Neither of their Majesties returned to their thrones after the communion, but remained at the altar. The service, which was completed with the singing of the Te Deum, was brought to a close without a hitch. The King exhibited no outward traces of fatigue.

TRACEY SUICIDED.

The Outlaw and Murderer Killed Himself.

A Spokane, Wash., despatch says Harry Tracey, the outlaw, killed himself in a wheat field near Felowes at 4.30 a. m. on Wednesday. He was surrounded by a posse. Tracey escaped from the Oregon State penitentiary at Salem on June 5 with David Merrill, after killing four men, Frank W. Ferrell, G. R. T. Jones, and B. F. Tiffany, guards, and Frank Ingraham, a convict, who tried to prevent his flight. On June 28 Tracey killed Merrill near Napa, Wash., by shooting him from behind. He left the body in the forest, where it was found on July 15. On July 3, near Seattle, in a fight with a posse, Tracey shot and killed Charles Raymond, a deputy sheriff, and E. E. Bresse, a policeman, and mortally wounded Neil Rawley, who died on the following day. He also wounded Carl Anderson and Louie Zafritz, newspaper reporters. Tracey committed many feats of daring during his flight, in the course of which he eluded various posses when apparently surrounded. He held up numerous farmers, whom he forced to furnish him with food and clothing. By threats to murder their families he compelled them to cover up his tracks. Perhaps his greatest show of daring was on July 2, at South Bay, near Olympia, when he held up six men and forced four, including the captain of a large gasoline launch, to embark with him on Puget Sound.

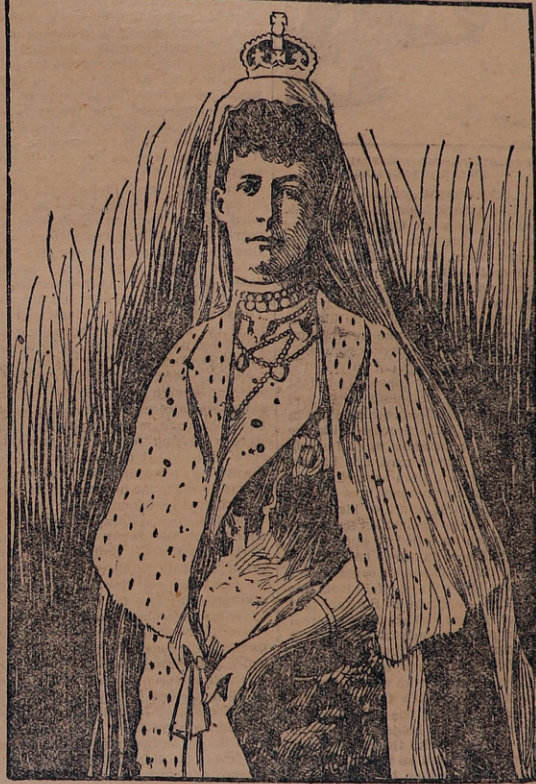
RARELY TASTE BREAD.

Galician Laborers Work for Eight Cents a Day.

A Vienna despatch says: After a special investigation among the agricultural laborers in Eastern Galicia, the Neue Freie Presse draws a gloomy picture of the miserable conditions which led to the existing strike. The average mortality from famine for several years past, according to the Neue Freie Presse, aggregated fifty thousand. Laborers' wages range from eight to sixteen cents a day, and women earn from four to eight cents a day. The peasants rarely taste bread, and exist chiefly on a soup the principal ingredients of which are water and herbs.



KING EDWARD IN CORONATION ROBES.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN CORONATION ROBES.

The Indian Princes were undoubtedly the most picturesque feature of the procession, while the state coach of the King, drawn by the fat Hanoverian horses which figured in all of the late Queen Victoria's processions, seemed much more fairland-like than usual.

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The doors of the Abbey were scarcely opened and the gold sticks and ushers had barely found their stations before the seats began to fill. Peers and peeresses swept up the nave, their scarlet and ermine making vivid contrasts with the deep blue of the carpet. As they arrived before the thrones they separated, the peers going to the right and the peeresses to the left.

The various chairs to be used by the King and Queen in the service attracted special attention, but what inevitably caught the eye was the glittering array of gold plate, brought from various royal depositories, ranged along the chancel and behind the altar. Amidst these surroundings the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, resplendent in white

boys of Westminster Abbey, followed by the children of the Chapel Royal, and the choir in Royal uniforms.

The Duke of Connaught took his position beside the Prince of Wales in the Abbey as the procession entered, bowing as he passed the Prince.

The Archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in front of the coronation chair, and the Earl of Hals-

"Come Holy Ghost, Our Souls Inspire," the King remained seated and the Queen stood up.

THE LORD'S ANOINTED.

After the Archbishop's anointing prayer, a gold canopy was brought over the King's chair, and His Majesty divested himself of his outer robe and then walked to the ancient chair, while the choir sang Zadok's anthem.

After the prayer the King donned

bury followed, the King being obliged to stand while awaiting the arrival of the Archbishop. Having placed the King into his new throne the Archbishop knelt and paid homage, the aged prelate scarcely being able to rise until the King assisted him and himself raised the Archbishop's hand from the steps of the throne. The Archbishop, who seemed to be in a faint, had practically to be carried to the altar. The incident created considerable excitement, and several prelates rushed forward to help the Primate.

KING KISSED HIS SON.

The next person to pay homage to his Majesty was the Prince of Wales, who knelt until King Edward held out his hand, which he kissed, after touching the crown as a sign of fealty. The Prince of Wales then started to return to his seat, when the King drew him back and put his arms around him and kissed him. After this the King once more gave the Prince his hand, this time to shake, and the hearty vigor of King Edward's grasp showed that



THE CORONATION COACH.

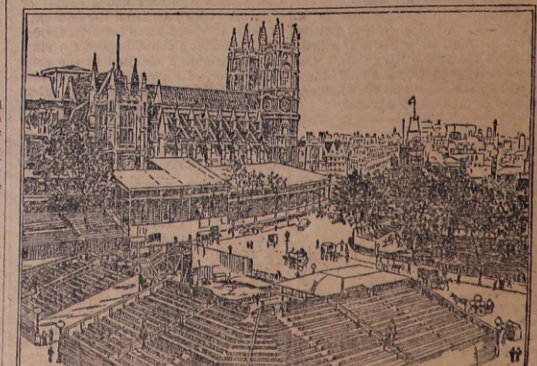
bury, the Lord High Chancellor, seated himself by his side. Several minutes elapsed, however, before the King and Queen came in sight of those gathered about the throne. Suddenly

"VIVAT ALEXANDRA" was shouted by the boys of Westminster, and the Queen, walking slowly to the left of the throne, gained her chair and knelt at a silver prie dieu, her magnificent train of cloth-of-gold being lifted out of her way by six scarlet-coated pages. Two or three minutes later came the cry from the Westminster boys of "Vivat Rex Edwardus," with blasts from trumpets. Yet there was another wait. "What has become of the King?" was asked by the people who were shut off from sight of the nave. The Queen waited patiently, the organ ceased and then

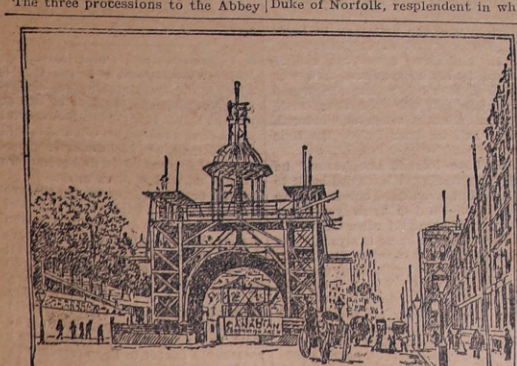
the colubium sindonis, then resumed his seat, and from a scarlet silken roll on which the prayers were printed in large type, and which was held by the Dean of Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury read the prayers, and delivered the sword to the King, who did not go to the altar, the sword being taken to him by the Dean of Westminster, while his Majesty remained standing.

THE ARMILLA AND THE ORB.

were then delivered to the King, according to the programme. When the King held out his hand for the ring the Archbishop of Canterbury had difficulty in finding it, but, finally with trembling hands, he placed it on the tip of his Majesty's finger, reading the prayer simultaneously. The King himself completed the process of putting on the ring as he withdrew his hand.



BIRDSYE VIEW, WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND PARLIAMENT SQUARE.



CANADIAN ARCH IN WHITEHALL.

Don't Worry! Cheer Up!



USE SUNLIGHT SOAP

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

THEIR GROWING POPULARITY IN THE DOMINION.

Sketch of the Work Which Has Been Accomplished in Prince Edward Island.

In view of the great success of the Farmers' Institute as a means of Education in Ontario, the Department of Agriculture has endeavored to co-operate with the various local departments in establishing and improving similar systems in their respective provinces. Trained speakers have been sent to assist in the work in other provinces, and the best available men in these provinces have been pressed into service, not only in their own province, but in others as well. By sending able and observant men from one province to another in this way we hope to get together a thoroughly capable corps of Institute workers, familiar with the agricultural situation and requirements in all parts of Canada.

Prof. E. J. McMillan, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, etc., has prepared a sketch of the work already accomplished in Prince Edward Island, which may be of interest and benefit to those interested in agricultural education in other provinces. According to Prof. McMillan:

"The organization of Farmers' Institutes in Prince Edward Island was first undertaken in June, 1901. At that time the Hon. Benjamin Rogers, Commissioner of Agriculture, assisted by the writer and two experienced Institute workers supplied by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, held meetings of farmers for the purpose of discussing the advantages of the Institute system. As a result of these meetings the organization of twenty Institutes was completed.

BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR.

The Farmers' Institute system of Prince Edward Island is two-fold in its aims. It seeks to combine the educational features of the Ontario system with the facilities for dealing in live stock afforded by the old Agricultural Societies' plan. Each organization is a Farmers' Institute and Agricultural Society combined.

A Government grant of \$50 is paid to each society, which has at least 50 members enrolled, and collects \$40 per year in membership fees. A sum amounting to \$1,000 was expended in this way last year. The total membership up to December 31st, 1901, was 1,624, and was \$911.50.

The receipts of the Institutes from all sources amounted to nearly \$2,000. This money was expended in the purchase of pure-bred stock and in defraying the expenses of lecturers. Thirty-three meetings, chiefly for the purpose of organization were held during the first year. At the beginning of the first year a regular series of Institute meetings was arranged and carried out successfully. Several speakers were employed and various agricultural topics were brought up for discussion, chief among which were, dairying, hog raising and chicken fattening. As all of these are live industries at present, the interest manifested in these meetings was great. The attendance throughout was good, fully 2,000 people being brought in contact with the lecturers, who were not slow to take advantage of every opportunity to impart lessons of practical value. Already the influence of this public discussion of agricultural questions is evidenced in an increased interest in everything which makes for the advancement of the calling. The demand for pure-bred stock for breeding purposes, which has more than doubled during the past year, may be cited as one instance of a benefit already derived from the Institutes. It may be shown that an advancement has taken place along other lines. The people realize this and are anxious that more educational meetings should be held."

A HEAVY PENALTY.

The main points of this Act may be summed up as follows:

- (1) The face of all fruit packages must fairly represent the fruit throughout;
- (2) Closed boxes and barrels must be marked with the name and address of the packer, the variety of the fruit and its grade;
- (3) It is an offence within the meaning of the Act to sell, or offer for sale, or to have in possession for sale, frequently packed or marked fruit, even when the buyer and seller are ignorant of the fact, as well as when one or both have knowledge of the fact;
- (4) The Act does not prevent the packing or selling of any grade of fruit that is properly packed and marked;
- (5) The Act does not provide for the inspection of particular lots of fruit at the request of the buyer or seller;
- (6) Commission merchants who, after notice, handle fruit put up contrary to the provisions of the Act, will be proceeded against;
- (7) There is no definition of grades marked "No. 2," "XX," "No. 3," or "X."

Already the beneficial effect of this Act is being felt, and when it is fully known that dishonesty in packing and describing Canadian fruit does not exist, an enormous impetus will be given to our fruit industry in all the markets of the world. At present inquiries are being made concerning the trans-Atlantic shipments of early Canadian apples. The Department of Agriculture will not take any responsibility, but through the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying will assist in securing cool or cold storage space on ocean steamers if early information be given as to the probable quantity, the date of shipment, and the destination desired.

It will pay to send only selected samples of choice individual quality, and packed in boxes rather than in barrels. It will be necessary to have the apples picked and packed on the green or firm side, so that they may be delivered in the United Kingdom in such a state that they may be handled with a very small percentage of bruised or decayed ones by the retail dealers into whose hands they will go from the wholesale centres.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, 1902.

THE OLDEST SHIP.

What is stated to be the oldest ship in the world has recently been sold at Teneriffe to be broken up. This is the Italian ship Anita, registered at the port of Genoa. The Anita, which resembled Christopher Columbus's ship, the Santa Maria, was built in Genoa in 1548, and sailed her last voyage at the end of March, 1902, from Naples to Teneriffe, some few weeks ago. The Anita was of tremendous stout build.

where the advertising failed. THEY WERE A GRAND SUCCESS. The farmers turned out well and manifested a deep interest in the meetings. Twenty-seven Institutes were visited, and an afternoon and evening meeting held at each. The average attendance at the afternoon meetings was between 50 and 60, while in some instances there were over 100 people present. The illustrated lectures on dairy cattle which formed the chief feature of these meetings, were entirely new to our farmers and were very well received. The average attendance at the evening meetings was fully 100. In these too, a marked interest was taken, and free discussion indulged in, until in many instances it was 11 o'clock before the meeting could be brought to a close. Prof. Dean,

SALADA

Ceylon Tea is the finest Tea the world produces, and is sold only in lead packets.

Black, Mixed and Green.

Tea drinkers try "Salada" Green tea.

as was expected, has done excellent work. It seems to me that we are very fortunate in securing his services just at this time, as the dairy business has not been growing much of late, and I feel sure that we may have a revival of the industry wherever he has gone. Mr. Drummond, too, has given excellent satisfaction. The people were very favorably impressed with his work in live stock and in other lines. We should like to have both gentlemen

HAD LITTLE FAITH.

HOW A DOUBTFUL MAN WAS CONVINCED AND RESTORED.

A Story That Illustrates the Advantage of Reading and Being Guided by Newspaper Advertisements.

Lower Windsor, N.B., Aug. 11.—(Special)—"I want to say that I believe that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the right medicine for Kidney Trouble."

This is the declaration of Mr. T. H. Belyea, postmaster of this place, who for a long time was the victim of a very severe case of this painful disease.

Mr. Belyea reads the newspapers and after he had tried plasters, oils and liniments and all kinds of external remedies as well as doctors' treatments, with no good results, he began reading the testimonials of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He says:

"This remedy was so highly recommended for Kidney Trouble that I concluded to try them for a short time, but I must admit that having tried so many things and failed to obtain a cure, I had but little faith in Dodd's Kidney Pills or anything else could or would help me."

"However, I did not use them long before I found out that they were all and more than was claimed for them."

"I used to have very bad spells which of late years became so frequent and so severe that I was almost laid up."

"I received more benefit from Dodd's Kidney Pills than from any other medicine I have ever used and they certainly made a complete cure of my case."

"I feel as well as ever I did and have not the slightest trace of the Kidney Trouble that bothered me for so many years."

Mr. Belyea is not the first skeptical man that has been convinced by experience of the medicinal value of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

again. The impressions created by these meetings have been very favorable and I am confident that the Institutes here have been much strengthened as a result. The close of the present year will witness a considerable growth in the Institute system already assured. Six new organizations have been completed this far this year, and it is probable that more will be added before it closes. With an increasing membership and a lively interest in the work by its members, the Farmers' Institute system should soon become a factor in the progress of agriculture in this province."

F. W. HODSON, Live Stock Commissioner.

A VISITOR RECORDER.

Every stranger who enters the White House at Washington is counted by an automatic register. The instrument is held in the hand of one of the watchmen stationed at the door, and for every visitor he pushes the button. Congressmen, Senators, members of the Cabinet, and newspaper men are not counted.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

TOURIST TRIPS BY BALLOON.

The challenge cup offered by the French Aero Club to the lady accomplishing the longest balloon trip has been won by Mrs. Finch, of Australia, who went from St. Cloud to Conquerbury, 140 miles distant, in 5 hours 45 minutes. This was the first of a series of trips arranged to take place from St. Cloud, and it is probably the first organized attempt to use balloons for tourist purposes. The impossibility of guaranteeing where the journey will end is represented as an inducement to make the trip.

"All coons look alike to me!"
So do most teas, but none taste like
Blue Ribbon Ceylon.
Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

LEMONS Extra Fine Stook **\$3.50**
300 or 360 size, PER BOX.

The DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited, TORONTO.

OUR BRANDS.

King Edward 1000s
"Headlight" 500s
"Eagle" 1000 & 200s
"Victoria"
"Little Comet"

Don't Experiment with other and inferior brands, USE EDDY'S

PARLOR MATCHES

TABBY AND HER BABY RAT.
Refused to Eat and Feared It as Her Own Offspring.

Tabby, our old cat, lived in the barn with her family of kittens, says a writer in the Edinburgh Scotsman. She made her home in the stall of Dandy, one of the farm horses, and the kittens were always under his feet. But Dandy was fond of cats, and in some miraculous way avoided harming his guests.

One day I noticed a young rat, about the size of a full-grown mouse, running about the stall with the kittens. Surprised that Tabby did not notice it, I caught her and held her nose down to it. She licked its face and then walked away. One morning, perhaps a week later, I found Tabby and her family established on a flower bed near the kitchen door. I gathered the kittens into my apron, and as I lifted the last one I uncovered the rat. It was taking its breakfast just as naturally and contentedly as the kittens, but when Tabby got up the little thing scurried away into the sweet peas.

I carried the kittens to the granary and put them in a corner on a pile of empty sacks. When I turned round Tabby was just coming in the door with her foster baby in her mouth. She put it down in the corner with the kittens, but it immediately hid under the sacks. I placed a saucerful of milk on the floor and stood back out of sight to watch developments.

Tabby, after lapping it a moment, called her family. The kittens responded slowly, and then the tiny rat darted from its hiding place under the edge of the saucer, heaved forward into the milk, and then it climbed out. Tabby attended to its toilet, licking the milk off. After she had finished the rat didn't look much larger than the first joint of a man's thumb, but it sat up on its haunches and washed its face, head and ears in the most comical way.

We were all interested in this most unusual adoption, but one morning the queer foster nursing was missing and we never knew what became of it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gorgel in Cows.

A beggars' league in St. Petersburg makes children and cripples beg to arouse sympathy from the benevolent when they are sent to beg in public places. The chief of this gang, who is a wealthy man and has posed as a philanthropist, receives 75 per cent. of the money begged by the poor people.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

She—"It must be terrible for a man when he is married to have to ask his wife for money." She—"There is something far worse." She—"What is that?" He—"Suppose she hasn't any to give him?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds etc.
W. P. C. 1141

THE MOST POPULAR DENTIFRICE.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Preserves the teeth. Sweetens the breath. Strengthens the gums.

Brass Band
Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.
EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND
Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue, 500 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for any thing in Music or Musical Instruments.

WALBY ROYCE & CO., Limited.
Toronto, Ont. and Winnipeg, Man.

CARPET DYEING
and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the **BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.**
Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy.
Address Box 158, Montreal.

Dominion Line Steamships
Montreal to Liverpool. Booking to Liverpool. Via Queenstown.

WOOD PHOTO ENGRAVING
J. L. JONES ENG. CO.
165 BAY STREET—TORONTO

NO HUMBUG
Removes all the dirt and grease from the face, neck, and chest. It is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. (A mark has been placed on the forehead of the person who has been cured by the use of the medicine.)

\$100 Reward.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is a great need of a cure for the disease known as "the itch." The only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. (A mark has been placed on the forehead of the person who has been cured by the use of the medicine.)

SON—"Well, father, I think I shall marry." **FATHER—**"Marry? Why, you haven't anything to marry on." **SON—**"I'd like to know what's the matter with the girl's father. He's worth a million."

School Opening!

EVERYTHING IN SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL SUPPLIES

New Lines and New Values in
SCRIBBLERS and EXERCISE BOOKS.

Try "Parker's Special" H. B. LEAD PENCIL,
extra value—2 for 5c.

NEW STATIONERY, FOUNTAIN PENS,
Every pen guaranteed.

BARGAINS.

Rubber Sealer Rings, 5c. doz. New stock.

A few Hammocks left, will be sold at less than
half price to clear. A good Hammock for 50c.,
worth \$1.25.

CHAS. E. PARKER,
PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

The F. T. Ward Co. Clearing Blouse Sale.

All new, up-to-date goods, but the season is go-
ing and they must go too.

Here are a few prices that may interest you:—

Ladies' White Muslin Blouses, fancy stripe, soft collar, regu-
lar price 60c., this week 39c.

Ladies' Printed Muslin Blouses, fancy stripe, blue and car-
dinal, 65c., this week 45c.

Ladies' Dimity Blouses, blue, cardinal and heliotrope, regu-
lar price 50c., this week 35c.

Ladies' Fine White Lawn Blouses, fancy embroidered front,
splendid value at \$1.25, this week 90c.

GROCERIES.

Fine Japan Tea, 25c. lb., flavor and drawing quality
guaranteed.

PURE SPICES always in stock.

T. G. CLUTE,
MANAGER.

Highest price paid for Eggs and Butter.

Lunch Baskets

Cheap enough for anybody, in all
sizes and prices.

Granite & Enamelled Ware

in all popular grades. Preserving Ket-
tles, Stew Pans, Fruit Funnel and
everything required during the pres-
erving season.

MCCORMICK TWINE

still leads. If you have not as yet se-
cured a full supply, give us a call.

A FULL LINE OF

THRESHERS' SUPPLIES

on hand, including Rubber Hose, Mitts,
Lace Leather, Machine and Cylinder
Oils, Babbit Packings, etc.

H. & J. WARREN,

Hardware, Stoves & Tinware,
MILL ST.

Housekeeper Wanted.

A middle-aged woman, a good plain
cook, and a clean, tidy housekeeper.
A good home for a suitable person. Re-
ferences required. Apply for particulars at
the News-Argus Office.

VOTERS' LIST, 1902

VILLAGE OF STIRLING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the I have trans-
mitted or delivered to the persons men-
tioned in sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Vo-
ters' List Act, the copies required by said sec-
tions to be so transmitted or delivered of the
list made pursuant to said Act, of all persons
appearing by the list, revised Assessment
Roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to
vote in the said Municipality at elections for
members of the Legislative Assembly and
at Municipal Elections; and that the said
list was first posted up in my office, at Stirling,
on the 22nd day of July, 1902, and remains
there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the
said list, and, if any omissions or any other
errors are found therein, to take immediate
proceedings to have the said errors corrected
according to law.

JOHN S. BLACK,
Clerk of the Municipality.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1902.

PARKER BROTHERS

BANKERS,
STIRLING ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business
transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.
Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada,
United States and Great Britain.
Money to let on Mortgages at low interest.
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6:27 a.m. Accom. 10:55 a.m.
Accom. 6:45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3:45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Rev. Mr. Burns will take his work in
St. Andrew's church, Stirling, on Sab-
bath Aug. 17th. Subject, "Northfield
Echoes."

Remember the Lawn Social at Well-
man's Corners to-morrow (Friday) even-
ing. It is noted as the best, and this
year will be better than ever.

The Civic holiday for the village of
Stirling has been proclaimed for Friday,
the 22nd inst. The band will have their
annual excursion on that day.

"Who is our sanitary inspector?"
The inspection required by him is in-
deed demanded in some localities," at
least so says one of our subscribers.

All rural schools commence next
Monday, the 18th inst. The High and
Public schools in cities, town, and vil-
lages will not open until September.

The North Hastings Fall Show will
be held at Stirling on Sept. 16 and 17.
The West Hastings at Frankford on
Sept. 18th and 19th. The East Hastings
at Thrasher's Corners on Sept. 25th and
26th.

Honor to whom honor is due. Miss
Ella Faulkner, teacher at S. S. No. 3,
Rawdon, sent five pupils to Stirling to
try the entrance examination, and one
for public school leaving. All passed
excellently well, and not one of them
ever tried before. This needs no com-
ment.

The River Valley Sabbath School
will hold their annual social on the
Public School grounds on Wednesday
evening next, Aug. 20th. The Stirling
Citizens Band will furnish music for
the occasion, and every effort is being
made to make it an enjoyable occasion.
Do not miss it.

The Toronto World is a bright, newsy,
Toronto morning paper, the managing
editor of which is W. F. Maclean, M.P.
We have made special arrangements
with the publishers by which we can
offer it at a very low rate in connection
with the News-Argus. The two pa-
pers for almost the price of one.

The Lawn Social held at Spring
Brook last evening, under the auspices
of the Epworth League, was a decided
success. The grounds were beautifully
illuminated, and a large crowd present
to enjoy all the good things provided.
Stirling Band furnished excellent music,
and a number attended from town.

Mr. E. T. Caverley, representative
from Stirling Lodge No. 239, I.O.O.F.,
and Stirling Encampment, accompanied
by Mr. W. T. Sine, left for Toronto on
Monday last to attend the meetings of
the Grand Lodge and Grand Encamp-
ment. They will afterwards visit
friends near Guelph, and will not re-
turn until next week.

I am still agent for the Geo. White &
Sons Co. Threshing Machine Repairs.
E. F. PARKER.

The Band Excursion.

The Stirling Citizens Band will hold
their annual excursion to Glenora and
Picton on Friday, the 22nd inst.—
Stirling's civic holiday. The steamer
"Aethra" has been secured for the trip
from Belleville to Picton. It will make
a pleasant outing, and will no doubt be
largely patronized.

A Handsome Decoration.

We are pleased to learn that Capt. T.
H. McKee, of the 49th Regt. Hastings
Rifles has been honored with the Colonial
auxiliary forces officers' decoration,
under the provisions of the royal war-
rant, dated May 18th, 1899. On the
first of Sept. next Capt. McKee will
have completed 36 years of service.
Capt. McKee is the only officer in North
Hastings entitled to receive a decoration.
The long service decoration
which has been distributed to officers of
the militia entitled to receive it is a very
handsome decoration, of gold and silver,
suspended by a green ribbon. Inside
an oval silver disc is the royal mono-
gram, "V. R. L." in open letters of
gold, and surrounding the disc is a
golden crown to which the ribbon bar is
attached. Around the face of the disc
are the words, in raised letters, "Colonial
auxiliary forces." The decoration is
for commissioned officers who have
served 20 years in the militia. The
decoration and medal were authorized
by royal warrant dated 18th May, 1899.

Crops were never better in this sec-
tion, and the yield, so far as ascertained,
was never exceeded. Farm property
is increasing in value in consequence.

Stirling High School.

In accordance with a new regulation
of the Department of Education, asked
for by the Ontario Educational Associa-
tion, the results of the departmental
examination this year will not be pub-
lished as formerly. Instead the result
of each school will be sent to the head
master. The names of those who were
successful at the Part I. Junior Leaving
examination held at Stirling High
School are:

Caverley, Evelyn; Down, Wm. Nor-
man; Hubble, Ella G.; McCutcheon,
Lewis; Montgomery, Alma; Phillips,
Frederick M.; Seeley, Annetta; Sweet-
man, Alice E.; Totton, Charles; Tot-
ton, Lelia; Tucker, Florence; Wescott,
Lillian.

The result of Part II. Junior Leaving
will be made known in a few days.

Amendments to Regulations for 1903.

There will be no examination in 1903
for Public School Leaving or Part I.
Junior Leaving Standing. (Regulations
28 and 45.)

At the examinations for 1903, a candi-
date for Part II. Junior Leaving
Standing who selects the Chemistry op-
tion may omit Latin, but he will be re-
quired, if he exercises this privilege, to
obtain 60 per cent. on the total. (Regu-
lations 45 (3) and 46.)

After June 1903 a Part II. Junior
Leaving certificate will give full Junior
Leaving Standing, if endorsed and cer-
tified to by any High School Principal
or Public School Inspector with a state-
ment that the holder has taken the re-
quired course in all the subjects (geo-
graphy, history, drawing, bookkeeping,
reading, etc) for Part I. Junior Leaving
Standing.

Examinations will be held as hereto-
fore for District certificates, but such
certificates shall be awarded only at the
request of the County Board of Examin-
ers where there is a scarcity of teachers
and with the concurrence of the Minis-
ter of Education. (Regulations 44, 63
and 64.)

After September, 1905, the course for
Public School Teachers' Non-Professional
certificates at the Junior Leaving ex-
aminations will be a fixed one, consist-
ing mainly of English and mathematics
with science. No language will be
prescribed or optional. Students who
are not likely to be ready to pass these
examinations in 1905, or before that
date, with the present options, should
select chemistry, so as to prevent any
embarrassment when the course will
come into operation for all candidates.

These amendments will in no re-
spect affect the requirements for matricu-
lation as prescribed by the University.

10th Annual Excursion

Of Court Quince No. 7386 A.O.F., on Sat-
urday, Aug. 30th and Sunday, Aug. 31st
to Summerville, Port of Rochester, per
Steamers North King and Caspian. Fare,
good to return Sept. 1st, \$1.50; good to
return up to Sept. 6th, \$2.00. Time Table:
Leaves Picton 8:45 p.m.; Deseronto 10:10
p.m.; Belleville 11:38 p.m.; Trenton, (Canal
Bridge) 1:16 a.m.; Brighton 2:12 a.m. Re-
turning leaves Summerville at 8:30 p.m.
For further particulars apply to W. Rod-
bourne, E. T. Cherry, J. O. R. McCurdy,
Belleville.

Auction Sale.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20—Part of Lots 16
and 17, in the 1st Con. of Rawdon, the
property of W. R. Warren. Sale at 2
o'clock, p.m., on the premises. Wm. Rod-
gers, Auctioneer.

Administrators' Sale by Public Auction,
at Moon's Hotel, in the Village of Stirling,
a part of Lot 9 in the 6th Con. of Rawdon,
in the County of Hastings, on Saturday,
the 13th day of September, 1902. For par-
ticulars see posters.

Births.

KINCAID—In Rawdon, on July 31, 1902, the
wife of Mr. Wm. Kincaid, of a daughter.

RYAN—In Sidney, on Aug. 1st, the wife of
Mr. Jas. Ryan, of a son.

MAYBEE—In Rawdon, on Aug. 9th, to Mr.
and Mrs. Geo. W. Maybee, a son.

WHITTON—At Flint, Mich., on Aug. 10th, to
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whitton, a son.

Deaths.

WHITTON—At Flint, Mich., on Aug. 10th,
Willie, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm.
Whitton.

COSBY—In Sidney, on Aug. 11th, Minnie,
wife of Robert Cosby, aged 25 years, 1 month
and 24 days.

THRASHER—In Thorow, on Aug. 12th, Za-
netta J. Thrasher, aged 80 years, 5 months and
2 days.

Slipper Prices this week

Women's Tweed Slippers, 2 pairs for	25c.
" Carpet Slips, extra good	25c.
" Leather Slips	45c.
" Prunella Slips	45c.
" Prunella Gaiters	50c.

Ladies' Oxford Shoes.

Our sale this year is best evidence that we have RIGHT GOODS at
RIGHT PRICES.

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, up-to-date, from	\$1.00
" Dongola Strap Slippers, from	.75
Misses' and Children's Shoes, from	.50

All other lines of goods marked low during this month, of our
Summer Clearing Sale.

Just received a line of Fine Goods, real up-to-date, the "J. & T.
Bell" Boots. They will certainly satisfy the most fastidious person.
Don't fail to call and see them. They are dandies, and we are sole
agents.

Also received some cases of J. D. King's Ladies' Fine Boots. You
must not fail seeing these, as they lead in Ladies' Footwear, for dura-
bility, style and price.

We are now receiving orders daily for Hand-Made Boots. Now is your
time to get a pair. Remember we take the lead in all Hand-Made Work.
Rips sewn free on every boot bought at this store.
Remember Our Shoe Dressings are the Best.

GEO. REYNOLDS,

P.S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

SHOE KING.

J. BOLDRICK & SON

Drapers and Dealers in
FINE CLOTHING AND GENTS' WEAR.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the cheese board on Wednesday
830 boxes of cheese were boarded as fol-
lows:

3 Central	100
4 Enterprise	60
5 Evergreen	60
6 Harold	50
7 Kingston	40
8 Marmora	100
9 Maple Leaf	50
11 Riverside	50
12 Shamrock	75
13 Spring Brook	35
15 Stirling	50
16 West Huntingdon	75

Buyers present, Bird, Bailey, Cook,
Kirk and Whitton.

Bird got 3, 4, 5, and 6, 270 boxes.

Bailey got balance of board, 560 boxes.

All sold at 9 1/2-10c.

Board will meet next Wednesday at
4 o'clock.

"After Many Days."

Sixty years ago the late Mrs. George
Hutton and myself were children in the
same locality in Bedfordshire, Eng.
"After many days" I visit Stirling,
and join with her loved ones in com-
mending her mortal remains to the grave,
there to await the resurrection of the
just. It is very pleasing to me, an old
countryman, to read the beautiful obit-
uary in the News-Argus of last week.
The statement "converted in early life,"
is full of significance. Early piety is a
firm foundation upon which to build a
useful and honorable life. Sister Hat-
ton in her early girlhood delighted in
the reading of good books, which help
so much to mould sound Christian
character. Next to the New Testament
"Bogatzky's Golden Treasury" was her
delight. The boys and girls of 50 years
ago used to read books of this character.
We cannot but believe that if the youth
of the present day read more books of a
sound religious type, and less maudlin
sentimental tales, they would grow up
to have more respect for parents and
more regard for the Sabbath and the
house of God. E. O. WHITE.

Chatterton Clips.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The steam threshing outfit now has
the floor, and you might say the road.
Grain is turning out well.

Lithgow has ordered a twenty horse
power gasoline engine. He hasn't
enough power to suit him at present.
Long may he wave.

Allen C. Morden is home from Frem-
ont, Ohio, for his holidays. He says
Fremont is a lively place, having large
manufacturing interests.

Harvesting is also done here, and grain
harvesting is well under way.

Oak Hill Lake is nearly surrounded
with campers. It is getting to be quite
a summer resort.

The football business seems to have
died out.

"Our choir" spent Sunday at North-
port.

Farmers, Attention!

SAVE YOUR CHICKENS FOR EXPORT

Commencing in September, you can de-
liver to your nearest G. T. R. Station every
Chicken you have raised. Plump, young
birds of any breed will be accepted. We
pay for good Chickens from 5c. to 6c. per
pound, live weight, equal to from 4c. to
5c. per pair. Thin birds or wastrels ab-
solutely refused. We send shipping coops
to any Station free and pay express up to
25c. per 100 pounds of chickens. We want
buyers in a number of localities. If our
buyers do not call on you write for par-
ticulars to A. E. SILVERWOOD, or
DUNDAS & FLAVELL, LTD.,
Lindsay.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Special-
ist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at
the Stirling House parlors, three times
weekly. Watch for dates. All consulta-
tions free. Those having weak or imper-
fect eyes should not fail to consult the
professor. Next visit will be in November.

Notice of By-Law.

Notice is hereby given that a By-Law
was passed by the Municipal Council of
the Township of Rawdon, on the 25th day
of June, A.D. 1902, providing for the issue
of debentures to the amount of \$1,000.00,
for the purpose of building and furnishing
a school house in School Section No. 4 in
the Township of Rawdon, and that such
By-Law was registered in the Registry
Office of the County of Hastings, on the
7th day of July, A.D. 1902. Any motion
to quash or set aside the same or any part
thereof, must be made within three
months from the date of registration, and
cannot be made thereafter.

Dated the 8th day of July, 1902.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL, Clerk.

I certify the above notice was inserted
in the Stirling News-Argus in accordance
with a resolution passed by Rawdon Town-
ship Council, and that said notice will be
published for three successive weeks and
in three separate issues of the said Stirling
News-Argus.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL,
Municipal Clerk.

HARDWARE!

Binder Twine.

I handle the "Plymouth" Twine
Nothing to equal it. Just got in
a large quantity to-day.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS,
DESIGNS,
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may
quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is
probably patentable. Communications strictly
confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents
in America. We have a Washington office.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive
special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
Beautifully illustrated, and one of the most
valuable scientific journals, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year;
\$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND-
BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

THE Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the
office of publication, North street, Stirling,
first door north of Parker's drug store, by
JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.
If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will
be charged.

Correspondence (involving all legitimate
subjects, the real name of the writer to be
furnished the editor in every case. This rule
can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week
when inserted for

1 year, 6 mos, 3 mos

Whole col. down to half col. 75 50 25

Half col. down to quarter col. 50 25 10

Quarter col. down to 2 inches 25 10 5

If inserted less than three months 1 cent ex-
tra on above rates. If less than two months
cents extra on above rates. If less than one
month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary
business of the commercial houses, and for
which they will not be held to include Auction
Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Pri-
vate Advertisements of individual members
of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$8 for six months; \$3
for one month. One inch, \$8 per year. Pro-
portional cards, limited to six lines, \$4 per
year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the op-
tion of advertisers without extra charge.

Advertisements without specific instruc-
tions inserted till forbid, and charged accord-
ingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

JOB PRINTING of every description exe-
cuted in neat and fashionable style, and on
short notice.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book
"Inventors' Help" and "How to secure a patent."
We have extensive experience in the intricate patent
laws of 40 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or
description for free advice. **MUNN & CO.,**
Experts, New York, London, Montreal, and
Atlantic Building, Washington, D.C.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1903, 35c.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1902.

Vol. XXIII, No. 48.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

TREES! TREES! —AT THE— Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

W. C. REID,
Belleville, Ont.

YOU NEED NOT HAVE A BALD HEAD

And you can cure yourself and prevent your hair from falling out with little money. Many worthless preparations called "hair growers," "hair invigorators," etc., are being sold every day to people who desire a beautiful head of hair, but the benefit they expected never comes. We have a remedy that has cured thousands and will cure you, and we are going to give everyone an opportunity to test it and to make the preparation themselves. For \$1.00 we will send the recipe for making.

Remington's Reliable Hair Restorer
The best hair tonic in the world, the ingredients for which can be got at any drug store at trifling cost. Cures Dandruff and grows a good head of hair on bald heads. We will also send you free a valuable treatise on the "Care of the Hair," a recipe for curling the hair, tell you how to produce beautiful eyebrows and lashes, and how to cure pimples and wrinkles on the face, besides other valuable information worth many dollars to you. Send money by registered letter, post-office order or express money order.

THE REMINGTON DISPENSARY,
Box 87, INGERSOLL, ONT.

300 Men Wanted

to work on the Whitney & Opeongo Railway construction. Wages \$1.50 per day, monthly payments. Full Summer's work guaranteed to men. Apply to

J. R. McQUIGGE,
Contractor, Whitney, Ont.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1903, 35c.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE

LALIES' WRAPPERS—Just a few left. Must be sold regardless of cost. Regular \$1.50 for \$1.00; \$1.25 for 75c; \$1.00 for 69c.

WHITE LAWN BLOUSES at very much reduced prices, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 for 75c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. A few Colored Blouses left for 40c and 50c.

Six only, **LINEN SKIRTS** left, worth \$1.25 for 88c.

DRESS DUCK, fast colors, 12½c for 10c.

Only 3 or 4 pieces of our cheap **GINGHAM** left, only 6c. Fast colors.

FLANNELETTES, heavy weight, 36 in. wide, 8c. and 9c. Several pieces of **FLANNELETTE** to clear out for 5c.

A lot of mill ends of **COTTON** for 3½c. See our 6c. and 7c. Sheetings.

ALL MUSLINS, plain and fancy colors, greatly reduced in prices.

LADIES' HOSE from 7c. Children's Hose, all sizes. A lot of odd Hose for half price.

A large stock of **Fancy Neck Ribbons** going for cost. Washable Taffeta Ribbons, extra quality, in white, blue and rose, for 20c.

8 lbs. Wheat-os 25c. 8 lbs. Germ Wheat 25c.
Best Salada Tea 25c. Siftings, extra 10c.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Mutual Life of Canada, (Formerly The ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.)

By
Way
of
Con-
trast

Death rate per \$1,000 of mean insurance in force, 1901—
In 15 Canadian Life Companies, average..... \$7.90
In **The Mutual Life of Canada**..... **\$6.86**
Expense rate per \$1,000 of total income, 1901—
In 15 Canadian Life Companies, average..... \$36.20
In **The Mutual Life of Canada**..... **\$16.88**
Combined Death and Expense rate per \$1,000, 1901—
In 15 Canadian Life Companies, average..... \$22.70
In **The Mutual Life of Canada**..... **\$13.91**
From the above figures intending insureds will see where their interests will be best served.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Harvesting the Manitoba Crop.

HOW THE ARMY OF FARM LABORERS
WILL BE SENT TO THEIR
DESTINATIONS.

More important than any other topic at this particular time is the gathering of the anticipated bountiful harvest in Manitoba and the territories this and next month. At least 20,000 men are required for the work, and the great majority of these will go from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Some interesting information regarding the way the farm laborers will be handled is given by the Manitoba Government in a statement made by Mr. Hugh McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, in reply to the following letter received from a person in Ontario:

"Please say what arrangements you will have at Winnipeg for sending farm laborers to certain localities where they may desire to go. Upon inquiry I find many of those contemplating going from this locality have relatives, friends or farmers for whom they have worked before, and for whom they have promised to work again should they return. These parties will decline to go unless some arrangement is made whereby they can be sure of being ticketed through to their desired destination."

The following is Mr. McKellar's reply which concisely sums up what the Government has done in the way of preparing for the distribution of the laborers from the East:

"The question you raise is the one that impressed itself most forcibly upon me last year in considering any change in our method of distributing harvest hands. I consider it absurd to dictate to any man where he should go, especially when men have definite places in view. There is nothing, however, in this year's arrangements that will prevent men from going to their friends or to those for whom they have worked in former years, if they advise such friends or farmers that they are coming, so that such friends or farmers do not engage others."

"The fare to Winnipeg is \$10. On presenting staff of coupon to C. P. R. officials on arrival at Winnipeg a pass is given to any point in Manitoba and away men go to destination. They can take care of themselves for they have been here before. Their baggage would also be re-checked from Winnipeg to destination. For those who have never been here to help in harvesting, and who have no particular place to go, we are arranging that they shall be met at Winnipeg by delegate farmers from all points in the province and taken out to their various districts. This is to prevent congestion at any station. A pass is given to all such from Winnipeg to destination."

"You will see, therefore, that there is no interference with men who know their destination, and that every assistance possible is to be given by the officials of this department in locating those who may come to assist us for the first time. There is nothing, therefore, to deter any one from coming. They are wanted, and will receive every attention and assistance possible."

It is hoped that the Eastern Canadian press will put this matter in its proper light, so that no one may be deterred from going, for it may be readily seen from the above letter that men will be allowed to go to whatever destination they desire, without interference, and those who have no special preference will be assisted in every possible way."

Foxboro Notes

From Our Correspondent.

The Misses Stalker of Belleville, are visiting friends in our midst.

The W. M. S. is having an ice cream social on the lawn of the church next Friday night, Aug. 22.

The League of the Foxboro circuit intend having an excursion to Indian Point on Tuesday, Aug. 26th. All are cordially invited to go along and have a good time.

Our young school teachers have all departed to their several schools and are scattered over a good many miles of the country. We will miss them in our midst, at League and in the church.

Dr. Faulkner and Mr. W. M. Tave gone to Picton on G.O.O.F. business, to be away several days. In the absence of Mr. Mott Miss Hattie Gossell has taken charge of the Senior Dept. of the Public School, while Mr. Bert Faulkner has taken charge of his uncle's office.

United States capitalists will build a \$500,000 hotel in Winnipeg.

Wellman's Corners.

From Our Correspondent.

The tenth annual lawn social of the Wellman's Sabbath School, held on Aug. 15th, was the most successful of the whole series. The place was beautifully decorated. The belfry was fitted with transparencies that had the appearance of stained glass windows. From its summit the large flag floated proudly. Chinese lanterns were suspended in rows from the top of the building to the fence on either side of the yard. Evergreen and Chinese lanterns surrounded the whole enclosure. Over the south door was a transparency which disclosed the portrait of His Majesty, King Edward. An arch of evergreens, well lighted, faced a very pretty entrance to the grounds.

The ice cream parlors, also of evergreens, in the south-west corner, looked very handsome with their many tables covered with white cloths and adorned with bouquets. The grocery, lemonade and luncheon booths were gaily decorated with evergreens, vines, flags, Chinese lanterns, streamers of red, white and blue, and a profusion of the most lovely flowers.

The Marmora band, who for the last nine years have furnished music for our social, were present and gave as they always have done, first class music and plenty of it, and all were delighted with their selections. The fireworks were the most brilliant we have ever had, and there were two balloon ascensions.

The people began to come early, and at eight o'clock the grounds were crowded. All the booths were well patronized. Although the evening was a little cool the lemonade and ice cream found a ready sale, as did also the fruit, candies, etc. The ladies at the lunch table were kept very busy till nearly twelve o'clock serving hot tea and coffee and plates of good things to all comers, and so liberal was the provision that no person went away unsatisfied.

There must have been at least 1500 people on the grounds. Marmora, as usual, sent us a large contingent, and we were delighted to see a large number from Stirling, Madoc, too, and Campbellford, Frankford, Havelock, Cordova, Sidney, Thurlow, and all the surrounding villages and townships were represented, and all say that they have kept our word and made this social excel all our previous efforts.

Remarks heard at the social: Gentleman from Stirling—"This beats any social I ever attended or heard of."

Talented musical lady from Springbrook—"The Marmora band gives delightful music. I had no idea they could play like that."

A lady from Campbellford in answer to a question—"They are all right, their music is fine."

A lady from Hord's Station—"You surely have done the best you can do this year." Lady from Wellman's in reply—"Come again next year. We are already planning improvements for our next."

A number of people at the lunch table—"The Wellman's ladies are good cooks." A gentleman—"I come every year. I wouldn't miss it for anything."

The amount realized as the result of the evening's entertainment was \$206.54. An incident—The band played, and over the fence he shot for meddlesome fooling with things he shouldn't ought.

Glen Ross.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Master Charles Stevens and sisters, of Peterboro, are visiting at Mr. E. W. Brooks.

Dr. H. B. Anderson, of Ellwood City, Pa., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Anderson.

Miss Lillian Anderson is visiting friends at Wooler.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Iveson spent Sunday at Rayside with their daughter, Mrs. C. A. Down.

Miss Sarah White has gone to Foxboro to learn telegraphy.

Mr. Ethelbert Iveson started for Winnipeg on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Peter McKee is laid up at present with pleurisy.

School reopened on Tuesday morning under a new principal, Mr. Kneiwasser, from Havelock.

The Dufferin Leader, a Manitoba paper, declares female help is so scarce in the locality tributary to Carman that 100 girls could easily find employment for the next few months at from \$15 to \$20 per month and board, to assist farmers' wives during the harvest and threshing seasons, which usually extend well into November.

Farmers in South Dakota have embarked in a cooperative scheme with a capital of \$50,000,000. The object is to secure better prices for their products, and they propose to buy and sell grain, live stock, and all kinds of produce, and to establish warehouse, elevators and stock yards. This makes a record in co-operative ventures.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Authorized Capital.....\$2,000,000.

Subscribed Capital.....\$1,300,000.

(Fully subscribed at a premium of 25 per cent.)

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES—MONTREAL.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Most liberal terms to depositors. Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received and interest allowed from day money is deposited. Interest is added to Savings Bank balances twice yearly. No delay in depositing or withdrawing funds.

Absolute Security to Depositors.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO BUSINESS WITH FARMERS.
Accounts of Cheese Factories handled, prompt attention, courteous treatment and good terms assured. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

W. M. CHANDLER,
Manager Stirling Branch.

"Sterling Hall."

Reliable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

LADIES' EXHIBITION NEEDS.

If contemplating a visit to any of the Fall Fairs, "take time by the forelock" and buy your requirements now. Nowhere will you be better served with select new goods, at most reasonable prices, than at "Sterling Hall."

LATE ARRIVALS.

Priestley's Waterproof Cravettes, in Black, Navy, Fawn and Grey, for Waterproofs and Skirts.

Priestley's Serges, Cheviots, Venetians and Broadcloths for Skirts and Dresses.

Friezes, Homespuns, Tweeds and Mixtures at popular prices.

RIBBONS—All shades and widths in Silk and Satin Ribbons for Neckwear and Trimming.

Velvet Ribbons, the popular widths in wove edge and satin back.

BLOUSE GOODS in Printed Cashmeres, Flannels and Cashmerettes at 15c. to 60c.

OUTFITTING FOR THE WESTERN HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

This department receives special attention here and is now complete in every requirement necessary to ensure comfort against the chilly evenings of the western plains.

Outfitting Offerings.

Men's heavy serviceable Tweed Suits, \$3.50 to \$5.00.

" " Shirts and Drawers, 25c. each.

" " Wool Shirts and Drawers, 50c. worth 75c.

" " Wool Fleece Shirts and Drawers, 50c. worth 75c.

" " Work Shirts at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c.

" " Heavy Frieze Reefers, special at \$3.00.

" " Wool Sox, 2 pairs for 25c. Heavy Tweed Pants for \$1.00.

" " Smocks at 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c. and \$1.00.

" " Overalls at 40, 50, 65, 75c. and \$1.00. Work Pants, 75c. and \$1.

Knitted Top Shirts, special values at 40c., 50c. and 75c.

200 pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets at 75c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.

GROCERIES.

5 lbs. Mixed Sweet Biscuit for 25c.

4 lbs. Choice Tea Siftings for 25c.

CROCKERY—To clear a line of Colored Plates, 25 dozen only to offer, your choice of patterns, Breakfast size, regular \$1.00 for 75c. doz.; Tea size, regular 85c. for 65c. doz.

Butter, in tubs, crocks and rolls, at 15c. to 20c. lb.

W. R. MATHER.

..SCHOOL SHOES..

It will soon be time to think about Shoes for School. We have looked into the matter carefully. Every manufacturer has been given a chance to show his line, and we have selected the best there is to be found. If any dealer offers School Shoes as good as ours and for less money, he will have to either beg, borrow or steal the goods. You can save your money and at the same time keep your Children's feet looking respectable. We invite you in to inspect our goods.

Prices for Button or Lace Boots. 75c. to \$1.40.

Ladies wear the **EMPRESS** Shoe. They are here to stay. Our sales are increasing daily. These are made by the Walker Parker Co., Toronto, the largest factory in Canada making Women's Fine Shoes, exclusively. Highest class workmanship only employed. See that your shoes are stamped "The Empress." We are sole agents for Stirling.

Leave your order now for a pair of Hand Made Boots. We need not tell you our Hand-Made Boots are the best, you know it.

BRUSHOLA leads everything in the Shoe Dressing line.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Eggs taken in exchange.

Harold News

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Alex. Wellman has purchased the house lately occupied by Alex. McDonald from Geo. Bailey, and will take possession in the near future.

Farmers have nearly completed the hurry of their harvest and threshing is the order of the day.

A large number from here attended the lawn social at Wellman's Corners and pronounced it a grand success.

Miss Annie Douglas, of Fuller, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Gay.

Mr. John Woodward spent Sunday as the guest of Miss Douglas, at Mrs. Wm. Gay's.

Miss Maggie McCrodden has returned to her home in Belleville after spending three weeks with Miss Bella Gay.

Mr. Wm. Gay is expected to return from Lake Linden, Mich., about the 28th.

Civic Holiday.

By virtue of my office as Reeve of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, I hereby proclaim Friday, the 22nd day of August, A.D. 1902, a Civic Holiday in the Village of Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER, Reeve.
Dated this 12th day of Aug., 1902.

VOTERS' LIST, 1902.

Township of Rawdon.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing on the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up in my office, at Spring Brook on the 18th day of August, 1902, and remains there for inspection.

Elections are called upon to examine the said list, and, if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL,
Clerk of the Municipality.
Dated this 15th day of August, 1902.

Arrived.

A CAR OF
Straight Manitoba
Flour, Bran,
and Shorts,

which will be sold at
very low prices for cash.

FRUIT JARS.

A large stock of all sizes for sale at lowest prices. A can opener given away with every two dozen jars.

S. HOLDEN.

Good Dairy Farm for Sale.

One of the best in this section of the County, beautifully situated one-half mile from Stirling, on the Frankford road, in the 8th concession of Sidney. Contains 212 acres, well fenced, and in fine state of cultivation; well adapted for dairying and hog raising. Has on the premises a good cheese factory, a fine young orchard, 20 acres of heavy timber wood land containing a sugar bush of 400 trees. Has good farm buildings, large house with cistern inside, and well outside the door, barn 45 x 70 feet with well in basement, stables, silo, hay barn, drive house, sheds, hog pens, and machine house. Rawdon Creek runs through the premises. Price \$10,000.

Also, if desired, 30 head of cattle, 8 horses, and all farming implements.

This farm was formerly known as the Annesley or Rupert farm.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

MICHAEL & GEO. SHEA,
Owners.

Several large herds of cattle are coming into Alberta and Assiniboia from the United States.

opened and he came to a minute ago
I had been afraid a coward
She had made herself a coward
Thinking that he was changed;
did he seem changed now as he stood
at last looking in her face again
with more than the light of his
gladness shining in the eyes
loved so well?
(To Be Continued)

nations in the joints.

"When, in this condition, I heard of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and began to use it. It seemed to help me from the very first, and gradually restored me to health and strength. To-day I feel as well as I ever did, and give the credit to this great prescription of Dr. Chase."

John A. Miles, of Wellington street, Ottawa, Ont., whose husband is employed with Davidson & Thackeray, lumber dealers, states: "I was very weak, had no strength or energy and suffered nearly all the time with headache, in fact I had headaches for three whole days just

Tariff Revision.

The Manufacturers' Association recently met at Halifax and have made a demand for a revision of the tariff in the way of increased protection. They propose to make a dead end on Parliament at its next session. The Montreal Herald in referring to this demand of the Manufacturers' Association says:

"It goes without saying, however, that if the tariff must be revised so soon, it is not going to be revised solely with a view to pleasing some few members of this excellent association. Sir Richard Cartwright, for example, suggested last session that the farmers must be allowed a look in, and that if every other industry was going to be bonused directly or indirectly, the farmers might as well apply for a bonus too. This was not in the mind of the Manufacturers' Association, it is true, but at Ottawa the farmers may be found to have more friends than they had at Halifax, and if so those friends of the farmer will have to be listened to. And it will be made quite clear what they mean, too, for every day brings reports that the West has unanimously and strenuously to resist any and all proposals to change the tariff in such wise as to increase the cost of the things the farmer has to buy.

Neither should this attitude be made light of by the rest of the community. In England, for example, the fiscal policy of the country has been adapted to the service of the paramount interest. As soon as England really made up her mind that the support of increasing millions depended upon the cultivation of her export trade, everything was done to facilitate that trade. The theory put into practice was that if the all-important industry were encouraged in every way, and all burdens removed from it, that possibly could be removed, the rest of the nation would share in the resulting prosperity. With us it is clear, and has become ten times more clear in the past five or ten years, that our agricultural exports, our primary and secondary, are the basis of our prosperity and provide the main impulse of the country's growth in population, in wealth, in enterprise, in all that goes to make us confident of the country's future. If we followed the example that has been set by England, we would so shape our legislation that this great industry would be relieved of every unnecessary burden, confident that commerce and industry would share the resulting benefits. Instead, it is now proposed, after agriculture has made the whole country prosper, to put extra burdens upon it just because it is seen to be able to bear a few more. We may be confident that in view of the results obtained during the past five years under a tariff which favors the production of exportable commodities, a reversion to the old and opposite plan will not be accomplished without a struggle."

A Winnipeg despatch says: Another colonization syndicate, with millions of dollars of American capital behind it, has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and settling western lands and mining development. Their representatives, Judge Fisher and Messrs. Idling Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, were in the city on Saturday, after a consultation with the local immigration authorities, proceeded west, accompanied by Mr. Charles Mair, of the Immigration Department. It is their intention to make a thorough inspection of the available districts throughout the whole of Saskatchewan and Alberta, which will occupy several weeks.

"It is our intention," said Judge Fisher in reply to an inquiry, "to purchase at least 1,000,000 acres, which we propose to colonize with the best class of farmers from Ohio and neighboring states. But our operations will not conclude here. We will visit Masthead, Alberta, and other points, with the object of securing mining properties for development. After our journeyings through Saskatchewan and Alberta I trust the season will be sufficiently favorable for us to make the longer trip to Lesser Slave Lake."

Hygienic Truths.

The late Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of Bellevue Hospital, is said to have framed the following curious decalogue of health precepts:

1. The best thing for the inside of a man is the outside of a horse.
2. Blessed is he who invented sleep—but thrice blessed the man who will invent a cure for thinking.
3. Light gives a bronzed or tan color to the skin; but where it uproots the lily it plants the rose.
4. The lives of most men are in their own hands and, as a rule, the just verdict after death would be—felo de se.
5. Health must be earned—it can seldom be bought.
6. A change of air is less valuable than a change of scene. The air is changed every time the wind is changed.
7. Mould and decaying vegetables in a cellar wear shrouds for the upper chambers.
8. Dirt, debauchery, disease and death are successive links in the same chain.
9. Calisthenics may be very genteel, and romping very ungentle, but one is the shadow, the other the substance, of healthful exercise.
10. Girls need health as much—nay, more—than boys. They can only obtain it as boys do, by running, tumbling by all sorts of innocent vagaries. At least once a day girls should have their halters taken off, the bars let down, and be turned loose like young colts—Health Culture.

Madoc had it civic holiday on Tuesday last, with an excursion to Deseronto and Pictou.

The trouble with the Golden Rule is that some people think it ought to be kept in a glass case for fear of wearing the gilt off.

CANNING SALMON.

The Various Processes From the Time the Fish Are Caught.

The salmon caught in the pelms and gill nets are brought to the cannery wharf, counted and thrown into heaps. Chinamen are mostly employed for subsequent operations. They take each fish, cut off the head, tail and fins, remove the entrails and throw the rest of the animal into a big tub. Next the fish is washed and placed in a trough, where several knives, acting after the manner of a feed cutter, slice it into sections exactly as long as the height of a can. These sections are set on end and split into three pieces, one piece large enough to fill the can, while the others are smaller. The fragments are then placed on tables, and the Chinamen fit them into the cans. Next the covers are put on the cans and soldered.

After being soldered the cans are put into hot water and watched in order to see if any bubbles rise, indicating leaks. Those which endure this test successfully are placed in an iron tank and boiled in salt water. Salt water is used in preference to fresh because it can be raised to a higher temperature. After boiling for an hour and a quarter each can is "vented." This means that a hole is punched in its top to permit the expanded air to escape. Then the hole is soldered up, and the cooking is finished by further boiling in salt water for an hour and a half. If they were not "vented," this second cooking would burst the cans. Finally each can is tested by tapping it on the head with a big nail. If leaky, it will usually give back a "dinky" sound.

A Palace by Piecemeal.

"I have bought a hut which I am transforming into a palace," said a woman. "You see, I had acquired a mania for buying the insides of fine old homes about to be torn down, and I had filled my city apartment with all that it would stand, besides putting a good deal in storage. Yet I kept on buying. One day I came across a well built but plainly furnished house on Staten Island which I could buy for a small price. At once I had visions of that house as it would look transformed by my fine old carved woods, marbles, tiles and mirrors. Mentally I did it up to such a degree of attractiveness that I just had to purchase it. The results are justifying my expectations. Every one who enters gives an exclamation of surprise and admiration, and I'm not through yet. The interior finish of my house cost originally tens of thousands of dollars and came from all parts of the globe. I got it for almost nothing."

Helping a Man to Suicide.

It is remarkable how a suicide by a certain method or in a certain place will lead to another of the same kind. A surgeon of the Middlesex hospital, in London, went into a barber shop to be shaved. The barber spoke of a man who had been unsuccessful in an attempt to kill himself by cutting his throat.

"He could easily have managed it," said the surgeon, "had he been acquainted with the situation of the carotid artery."

"Where should he have cut?" asked the barber. The surgeon told him. He at once left the room, and not returning as soon as was expected, the surgeon went to look for him and discovered him in the yard with his head nearly severed from his body.

The Emerald in History.

The Israelites respected the emerald as a stone of ecclesiastical harmonies, and we all know the passage in the revelation of "a rainbow round about the throne, in sight like unto an emerald," and how the fourth foundation of the wall round the heavenly Jerusalem was an emerald. In Ezekiel it is said, "Syria was thy merchant by reason of the multitude of the wares of thy making; they occupied in thy fairs with emeralds, purple and brodered work and fine linen and coral and agate," and the high priest wore an emerald ring on the first finger of his right hand, all the same as did the Mexican pontiff serving in the temple of Votan, with whom and his Israelitish brother were strange points of resemblance.

One of Oswald's Jokes.

When a play written by a man who had roused Oswald's anger by reading a newspaper at a wedding of one of his friends was produced, he prevented its success by inducing 250 of his friends to attend it carrying great books. These young men, who occupied prominent seats, read their books while the performance was going on, and whenever there was any applause each one of them, as if moved by clockwork, turned over a leaf. The rustling of the leaves and the spectacle of the men absorbed in reading made the performance a complete failure.

A Hint on Spanking.

Father (to the seven-year-old son beside him in the dog cart, cutting the whip sharply through the air)—See, Tommy, how I make the horse go faster without striking him at all.

Tommy (in an eager tone of happy discovery)—Papa, why don't you spank us children that way?

Did Not See It Before.

Miss Eastside—That is a lovely gown, but haven't I seen it before?

Miss Westside—No; I think not. I have only worn it at a very few smart affairs this season.

A Domestic Convenience.

Garson—Have you hot water in your house?

Do Long—Yes; my wife's mother lives with us.

VOLCANOE.

Some Facts About These Vents to the Earth's Interior Fire.

Some ago the earth, which we live on, was a huge mass of "fire mist." Astronomers tell us that today in the heavens we can see vast nebulae, suggesting what the earth was once. Gradually the surface of the "fire mist" cooled and hardened, but the interior is still intensely hot. Whether it is solid, liquid or viscous we do not know. This heat, raging miles below the surface, at times escapes through the hard crust by vents or volcanoes.

There are from 300 to 350 volcanoes on the globe. This estimate includes merely live volcanoes which within recent times have been in action. If we should count the many mountains scattered over the earth which show today signs of volcanic action in more remote past, the estimate would have to be increased by many hundreds.

Volcanoes would seem to be arranged with more or less symmetry in belts circling the great oceans. A ring of fire surrounds the Pacific. Starting at the South Shetland Islands, several hundred miles south of Cape Horn, a belt of volcanoes extends up the west coast of South America, Central America and North America; from Alaska it crosses the Pacific along the Aleutian Islands to Kamchatka; thence it follows the east edge of the Pacific through the Kurile Islands, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, the Moluccas, the Solomon Islands, the North Hebrides, New Zealand and finally ends in Mounts Terror and Erebus, on the Antarctic continent.

Economical.

A young man living on Walnut Hills is a close worker in money matters—that is, he stays close to the shore with his expenditures. He had the good luck to marry a girl whose parents are quite wealthy and is at present living with his wife in one of his father-in-law's houses.

One day not long since while discussing affairs with a friend the latter asked:

"Did the old gentleman give you that house?"

"Well—er—no, not exactly," was the answer. "He offered it to me, but I wouldn't accept it."

"How's that?" asked the friend.

"Well," answered the man who had made the lucky matrimonial venture, "you see, the house really belongs to me. I'm living in it, rent free, and I'll get it when the old man dies. If I accepted it now, I'd have to pay the taxes."

Sleepwalking.

"Ten per cent of the world's population is more or less somnambulistic," said a physician, according to the Philadelphia Record, "and every one, at one time or another, has done a little sleepwalking. I myself when I had got up, dressed, took my books and went to school on a summer night, my father following close behind to see that I should come to no harm."

"Blond persons are more apt to be somnambulists than dark folk, and in cold climates there is more somnambulism than in warm ones. In certain Greenland villages, I have been told, the hut doors are locked from without by a watchman in order that those within may not come forth in their sleep and maybe freeze to death, but in Egypt and such like hot lands such precaution is unnecessary."

Her Brand.

A correspondent writes: "Two women were strong supporters of a local co-operative store, but one day as one of them was passing down the street she was surprised to see her friend coming out of a licensed grocer's shop. 'I thought, Mrs. Brown, you was a member of the Co.' was her remark. 'So I am; but, dare ye ken this, there's nae shop in Glesca I get sic nice beef from as in here.'"

"Some days later Mrs. Brown's friend went into this shop to buy a sample of the beef. On entering the shop she asked the man if he would give her 'a pint' of the beef from Mrs. Brown's here." A quiet smile stole over the shopman's face. "Oh, yes," he said; "I can oblige you. Hiv you brocht a bottle wi' you?"

Making History.

While we read history we make history. Every great crisis of human history is a pass of Thermopylae, and there is always a Leonidas and his 300 to die in if they can come conquer. And so long as liberty has one martyr, so long as one drop of blood is poured out for her, so long from that bloody sweat of the agony of humanity shall spring hosts as countless as the forest leaves and mighty as the sea.

A Bee Line.

The directness of the bee's flight is proverbial. The shortest distance between any two given points is called a bee line. Many observers think that the immense eyes with which the insect is furnished greatly assist if they do not entirely account for the arrowy straightness of its passage through the air.

Hadn't Heard It.

"Money talks," asserted Gilder-sleeve.

"I am not so sure of that," retorted Throckmorton. "It is not on speaking terms with me."

Liked the Old Way Best.

"Bridget," asked Mrs. De Leary, "can you cook on scientific principles?"

"Sure, ma'am, what's the matter with cookin' on a range?" asked sensible Bridget.

Direction.

"Soy, Chimmie, wot'd de boss call y' up fer?"

"T' call me down,"—

New Suits.

We have just opened a very choice lot of Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, which are pronounced by experts to be the nicest we have ever displayed, and as we control this make they cannot be had elsewhere.

You will find a style, fit and finish about these goods that is unsurpassed, prices are right and if not perfectly satisfied with your purchase your money will be cheerfully refunded.

We will be pleased to have the Ladies call and inspect these goods.

APRONS.

Home sewing, at least for economical purposes, has now almost become unnecessary as the ready-made article can be had so cheap, with the saving of time and labor. Note the prices of our New White Aprons:—

Fine White Lawn Apron, wide hem, with three rows of tucks, tucked bib, strongly sewn, well finished, 35c.

Extra Fine Quality White Lawn Apron, with new flounce bottom, with tucks, frilled bib, with fine quality insertion, side pocket, very pretty, 75c.

SILK WAISTS.

Here are some New Arrivals in Silk Waists:—

Fine quality Silk Taffeta Waist, tucked all over, open front with box plait and stitching, latest large sleeve with pointed cuff, detached lining, \$3.75.

Very fine quality, all silk, soft Taffeta, with rows of tucks, box plait, open front, cut with new Gibson effect, newest sleeve and cuff, a very stylish and handsome waist, \$4.75.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

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"NORWICH UNION,
"SUN,
"GORE,

FARMS FOR SALE.
HORSE " "
W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on short notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1903, 35c.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.
GRADUATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.
Late House Surgeon, Montreal General Hospital; formerly resident assistant in the cases of Women in General Hospital. Licentiate Illinois State Board of Health, and Member College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street, Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,
Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, etc.
OFFICES—Stirling and Hanover.
J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

T. E. OLIVER, D.D.S., L.D.S., DENTIST.
HONOR GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY, and M.R.C.D.S. of Ontario.
OFFICE—Over Parker's Drug Store.
Open every day and evening.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO Medical College, Licentiate in the cases of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER.
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER.
ANGERS, Office over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON.
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office: McAdams Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.
MONEY TO LOAN.

W. P. McMAHON.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, etc., Belleville, Ont.
Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.
Offices, East side Front St.

JOHN S. BLACK.
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR taking Affidavits. Office, over the store lately occupied by G. L. Scott, Stirling.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block.
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R.S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

B. C. HUBBELL, MARMORA.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND Justice of the Peace for county Hastings.

Flour Should Be Kept Dry.
Do you know that flour should be kept in a cool, dry place? If possible, there should be some kind of a close receptacle for it, and too large a quantity sometimes spoils by being kept too long. It should also be remembered that mites which often get into flour are more destructive than mice.

A Famous Jockey's Grave.
It is not generally known that the body of Fred Archer, the famous English jockey, is buried within 200 yards of the winning post for the Cambridgeshire.

The Flower Impatience.
"Impatience" is the nickname of a certain dear little flower which should be in every collection. It is nicknamed because of its impatience to bloom. It is good for either potting or garden culture and will blossom steadily for months at a time.

Guatemala Indians.
In Guatemala the Indian population tries to double its chances for the efficacy of prayer by worshipping at a Christian altar with images of its heathen deities hidden behind it.

Anthracite Coal.
It is estimated that, allowing a yearly output of 60,000,000 tons, the stock of anthracite in Pennsylvania will last eighty years.

French Mustard.
Slice an onion thickly, cover it with vinegar and set to soak for twenty-four hours. Strain off the vinegar and add to it a tablespoonful of salt, the same quantity of brown sugar, a teaspoonful of white pepper and sufficient mustard flour to thicken. Stir all together while it comes to the boil and bottle for use.

A Russian Law.
No Russian is allowed to return to his native country if he has while away changed his religion.

Fish Sauce.
A delicious fish sauce to serve with meat or fish is made by putting six spoonfuls of water to four of vinegar; set on the fire; thicken with yolks of two eggs; make hot, not boiling, and squeeze the juice of half a lemon before serving.

Stored Honey.
Honey properly stored will improve with age, and the older it is the better it will be. But kept in a damp place it soon becomes thin and watery.

Big Wooden Chimney.
A wooden chimney stack 160 feet high is in operation at Maplin, in the province of Durango, Mexico. The interior is lined with corrugated iron, and there are platforms at intervals to throw water on the wood if it catches fire.

Lemon Sherbet.
For a lemon sherbet take a pint of lemon juice, a quart of water, a pound of sugar, whites of six eggs. Stir in latter after other ingredients have been partly frozen.

RAGTIME ROMANCE

By CECILY ALLEN

Copyright, 1901, by A. S. Richardson

Hello, mah baby! Hello, mah honey!

Hello, mah ragtime girl!

In the twinkling of an eye pandemonium reigned in the sewing room of St. Agatha's mission. Twenty-two small girls dropped fells. French seams and buttonholes in a wild rush for the open windows and their first love—the street piano man.

Their pretty teacher was far too tender hearted to stem the hehira. So little music could come into the lives of these slum children. Why deny them this pleasure? So she quickly gathered up the scattered pieces of unbleached muslin, quilting as she softly hummed the air which came clanging and clanking from the street below.

"O—Miss Grace—come an' see. He ain't got no monkey. He's got a man—a real, live swell too!"

The Italian displayed his small, gleaming teeth, as he gazed up at the children, crowding upon the fire escape. The teachers in these missions—had heard of them. They lived on the avenue. They wore furs and violets, and the street musicians a nickel, perhaps even a dime.

Grace Byrne slipped ten pennies into the hands of as many eager girls, then leaned over their wriggling, excited little figures to catch a glimpse of the extra attraction. In the center of a gaping circle was a well built fellow from her own walk of life—a carefully groomed chap, too, he was, clad in the conventional frock coat, gray trousers, silk hat and modish gloves. And he was dancing, actually dancing to that frightful ragtime music.

A loud guffaw rose from the circle of slum denizens, and Grace leaned farther out the window, to the discomfort of herself and several smaller forms whose owners would not give way even for "teacher."

"Hello! Hello!" screamed the piano in final triumph. The young man stopped dancing, whipped his polished hat from his shapely head and deliberately held it toward the gaping, laughing crowd.

"Oh, teacher, give us some more pennies—quick! See, he's goin' away, an' he's so funny! Jes' a couple, please!"

But Grace had stumbled back to her table and was sitting there now, with her white face half hidden in her slender hands.

The children, averted by her silence and pallor, settled quietly to their

very small and contained a jeweler's box. The other held eleven photographs, all of one young man at various ages and in diverse garments, a bundle of notes and letters and some faded flowers. She directed them with care, then resolutely descended to the dining room.

But her appetite had taken flight. She toyed with her soup and sent the fish away untasted. Beef à la mode she declared to be too heavy for this season of the year.

Her father looked at her keenly. "You ought to give up that mission work, Grace. Can't you find some other job?" Tenement air does not agree with you."

"Talking about tenements," broke in the irrepressible Tom, "we had a good one today on Fred Yerkes. Another bit of beef, father?"

Grace, turning dizzy and faint, clutched frantically at her napkin. Was she to hear the story of Fred's disgrace here, before the entire family? Wildly she thought of flight; then taking a fresh grip on her napkin, which by this time resembled a snowball, she determined to face the ordeal.

"You see," continued Tom, "Fred made some foolish bet the other day with Cummings. I didn't hear what it was all about, but anyway the loser was to go down in the slums somewhere with one of those organ grinders, do a cake walk and pass the hat."

Grace gasped. "I should say so! Any fellow ought to know better than to mix up with Cummings. He's always putting up a game. But, having lost, Fred paid his bet like a man—went down this afternoon, with a lot of us in tow to see that he played fair. And he did, by Jove! He put up a jolly good cake walk, and I guess that organ grinder thought he'd struck Klondike. We fellows all chipped in. But best of all was when Fred got through, and a little chap marched right up to him, yelling, 'Say, mister, yer togs is out uv sight, but yer steps is bum, very bum—see?'"

Everybody at the table laughed. Grace wondered if that hysterical treble was really her own voice. She felt such a ridiculous desire to cry instead. Finally she unrolled her napkin and decided to try a bit of beef after all.

Half an hour later, when Tom dashed upstairs to his room, he was met in the dim entry by his sister. She laid her hand affectionately on his shoulder.

"Tom, dear, you know that stickpin—the pearl one—you asked me for the other day? Well, here it is. You may keep it. I—I think it will look very well with that tie."

Then, kissing him gently, she slipped back into her room, while Tom hurried on, muttering:

"Girls are queer things—a fellow's sisters the queerest of all. She turned me down good and hard when I asked for that pin before!"

The Villain in Real Life.

"I was shadowing one of the worst ruffians on the east side," said a New York detective the other day. "This man had knocked a policeman senseless with a club as the officer tried to arrest him for garroting a passerby. I was standing in front of a Bowery theater when I saw my man pass in with the crowd. I followed and took a seat behind him. I did not care to make a row by arresting him in the house. When we went outside, what would be time enough."

"The play was a melodrama of the regular sort, only a little more harrowing than usual. The villain was particularly villainous and the good heroine unusually unfortunate. No one hissed at the bad man's badness more than my friend the outburst. He howled with rage, and then he fairly blubbered over the woes of the good people in the play. When virtue finally conquered and villainy was dragged off the stage in handcuffs, he roared applause, stamping his feet like a pile driver, and was generally delighted. The grin of pleasure had not faded from his face before I laid my hand on his shoulder, and he tried to stab me."

Family Jars.

Schoolmaster (to his wife)—My dear, I wish you would speak more carefully. You say that Henry Jones came to this town from Sunderland.

Wife—Yes.

Schoolmaster—Well, now, wouldn't it be better to say that he came from Sunderland to this town?

Wife—I don't see any difference in the two expressions.

Schoolmaster—But there is a difference, a rhetorical difference. You don't hear me make use of such awkward expressions. By the way, I have a letter from your father in my pocket.

Wife—But my father is not in your pocket. You mean you have in your pocket a letter from my father.

Schoolmaster—There you go with your little quibbles. You take a delight in harassing me. You are always taking up a thread and representing it as a rope.

Wife—Representing it to be rope, you mean.

Schoolmaster—For goodness' sake, be quiet. Never saw such a quarrelsome woman in my life.—London Tit-Bits.

Not Meant For a Joke.

A member of the congregation named Knight died. On the Sunday following the funeral, when the members of his family—widow, sons and daughters—dressed in deep mourning, sat in a front pew at church to hear the funeral sermon and eulogy of the deceased, the unconscious humorist, the vicar, gave out as his text, "There shall be no night there." He was much scandalized when a subdued titter was heard at the back of the church.—London Answers.

Emerald and Beryl.
Emerald and beryl are precisely the same substance, except for coloring matter. A jeweler and rock crystal are likewise identical.

Rusty Flatirons.
Beeswax and salt will make your rusty flatirons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

The Chinese Language.
There is no word in the Chinese language that conveys an intimation of what we term public spirit, nor is there a synonym for patriotism.

Cockroach Medicine.
The cockroach has been used for ages by the Russian peasantry as a remedy in dyspepsia. Investigations by competent persons show that the body contains an active principle. This has received the name blattic acid.

Manchuria Winters.
The winters are very cold in Manchuria, the ground being frozen to the depth of several feet.

Lava.
The retention of heat in lava is almost incredible. Lava is so bad a conductor that it is possible to walk on the surface of a lava flow when it has cooled and yet see red heat in the fissures below.

Wonderful Water.
Hair is alleged to be restored to the bald and plumage to naked birds by the waters of Cascadia, north Italy.

Horseradish Sauce.
For horseradish sauce to serve with cold meat mix two tablespoonfuls of horseradish with one tablespoonful of vinegar, add pepper and salt, mix thoroughly and stir in four tablespoonfuls of cream whipped stiff.

Drew Death For Him.
Unrequited love drove a young man to commit suicide in a St. Petersburg hotel. It transpired that he had asked a little girl in the street to choose one of two pieces of paper which he handed her. On one was written "Life" and on the other "Death." The girl chose "Death."

Houses of Lava.
On the west side of Mount Etna there are several villages in the midst of former lava streams and with all the houses built of lava.

Pantry Insects.
To rid a pantry of insects stir a couple of pounds of alum into four quarts of boiling water. Then take a brush and apply it, as hot as possible, to the cracks and crevices, shelves, etc.

In the Beehive.
In the beehive proper there are three personages—the queen, the worker bee and the drone. The queen is of first and greatest importance. She is a fully developed female and is the mother of all the bees in her hive.

Fruit Trees.
The nursery price of a fruit tree is a small part of its cost by the time it reaches the bearing stage. To buy poor trees simply because they are cheap is certainly poor economy.

Force of a Cyclone.
During a recent cyclone at Karachi, British India, trains were stopped by the force of the wind, which blew at the rate of a hundred miles an hour.

English Fadge.
English fadge is made by mashing a boiled potato in a little warm water and adding to it an ounce of sugar, a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and an ounce of butter. Stir into this by degrees a pound of wheat meal. Knead, roll out to thickness of a third of an inch, cut into shapes and bake half an hour.

The Pineapple.
An average sized pineapple yields nearly two pints of juice.

Catherine de Medici.
Catherine de Medici always wore a wide black skirt, a black pointed bodice with wing sleeves, a black collar, ruff shaped, and a hood that came down in a point over the forehead.

Bread Ramekins.
To make bread ramekins rub together four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, yolk of an egg, a tablespoonful of melted butter and a little anchovy paste. Salt and pepper. Rub all until smooth. Toast slices of bread without crusts, spread mixture over them and brown in oven.

Onion Taste.
To take away the taste after eating onions put a little powdered camphor in a tumbler of water and with it rinse the mouth out thoroughly.

A Popular Bit of Music.
Mr. Crove composed the famous "Seesaw" waltz merely for his children and had such a poor opinion of its merits that he sold the copyright to Metzler for a few pounds. The publisher cleared over \$75,000.

Vesuvius.
In the year 79 the crater of Vesuvius was to a great extent covered with vines, and Spartacus and his gladiators used it as a camping place.

New Mexico's White Sands.
The "white sands" of southern New Mexico lie in the San Augustina plain and are a sheet of pure gypsum sixty miles long and five to twenty broad. The white "sand" of gypsum raised by the wind resembles a line of breakers in the distance.

Emigrants From Bohemia

By EPES W. SARGENT

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Jack Thurston gazed curiously across the little table at the young woman that Carl, the presiding genius of the Skye Terrier, with a muttered apology, had seated opposite him. Time was when the Skye Terrier could afford a table to every guest. Now it was difficult to get even a seat.

It was the first time that Thurston had ever seen a really pretty woman at the Terrier. It was a novelty. His soup grew cold as he watched and admired. She was clearly thin, but bore herself so well that even with the license afforded by the supposed bohemian tendencies of the place she was well on toward the quarter section of ice cream and he had lit his third cigarette before he spoke.

She regarded him with absolute terror for a moment when he made some trivial remark, flipping the ashes from his cigarette as he did so to cover his own confusion, but Thurston had a face to inspire confidence, and falling into the spirit of the thing a community of interest soon ripened the acquaintance.

Both had come from small country newspapers to engage in a "journalist-



SHE REGARDED HIM WISTFULLY FOR AWHILE.

tic career," in Thurston's case represented by a fifteen dollar a week job as a reporter on one of the minor papers. She ran a children's page for a "patent inside" for twelve.

Both had decided to become bohemians, and as all the newspaper articles they had ever read located Bohemia in the cheap table d'hotes that had picked out the Terrier, which just at that moment was affording free food to the space writers who gave their attention to establishing reputations for tenth rate cafes.

Her name, she told him, was Mabel Evaline Manton, but she signed M. E. Manton in a mannish hand to the tales she submitted to the magazines and sought to be mannish, as all bachelor girls should be.

She fairly hungered for companionship, and each evening (Thurston worked on an evening paper and was off the early shift at 4 o'clock) found them at the same table in the Terrier. Here she brought her manuscript for revision, here he told his hopes and fears. When the influx of novelty seeking society grew oppressive, they moved on to the Blue Ostrich, in Thompson street, conducted by an old black mammy, who gave them Mary-laid chicken instead of goulash and corn pone instead of bread and sticks.

They were going home one night about six months after their first meeting when Thurston proposed. His salary when he had raised \$5 a week, and in the pride of wealth he told her that he thought that with economy he could undertake the support of a family, if only she would consent. He was a manly, straightforward fellow, and his avowal of love was the sort that would appeal to any good woman. They had been walking uptown and were resting on one of the benches in Washington square.

She regarded him wistfully for awhile. Her face went first white, then red. Thurston, eagerly studying her expression, was torn between exultation and fear. A tremendous upheaval was going on within. Love was struggling with some intruder, and the conflict was sharp.

When at last she spoke, there were tears in her eyes. "I'm so sorry, Jack," she said softly. "I do love you, I really do, but it would kill my career. I have come here to work and win. Marriage would spoil all my chances."

Thurston mentally consigned careers to a place where they would be very apt to shrivel up and gave voice to many arguments, but all in vain. Mabel's head was filled with all the non-sense written about Bohemia and the necessity for being a bachelor girl. If one would succeed in literature, and she never realized that she was starving soul and brain by living in the bohemians, where the feast of reason was supposed to atone for a lack of food.

Against this fixed idea even the argument of her own heart was unavailing, and when they resumed their

stroll home toward the best promise Thurston could get from her was that when fortune came to both she would marry him.

Beyond a warmer landlapse when they met and parted no allusion was made to the incident for several weeks. Jack was polite and saw that a campaign was necessary. A coup would not avail. The forces were too evenly matched. According to military strategy, a siege was necessary.

He induced her to change their restaurant. The society people and those who constitute the under crust had followed the space writers to the Ostrich. The mammy had grown rich, and with her increased position came the belief that she was losing money, running accounts which never would be paid by those who had virtually created the place.

The new Bohemia was located in Bleeker street. The proprietor had an Italian name, and they drank log-log Chianti at 10 cents a pint and tried to like it. At the Ostrich the cooking at least was clean. Here nothing was. The hot summer days had come. Luigi was lighting the ice trust at the expense of his patrons, who accounted themselves fortunate if half the dinner was eatable.

Mabel wanted to change, but the bohemians had not yet moved on. Thurston noted the fact with satisfaction and encouraged Luigi to persevere, even going to the extent of writing up the place while he paid his bill.

One August evening the revolt came. The soup was thinner than Croton water. The fish fairly appealed to the board of health for investigation. The entree was worse, the roast but little better, while the inevitable ice cream was half melted and utterly without flavor. Mabel's best story had come back that afternoon. She was sick and discouraged.

Their table was in a little nook free from observation. She let her head drop forward on her hand. Thurston's hand stole softly toward her own. It was convulsively clasped as a tear dropped on it.

"Mabel," he urged, "don't you think it about time you gave this sort of thing up? You have lived eight months in Bohemia. You see what an empty farce it all is. Let's go out and get married and start housekeeping in the morning. In place of coffee and rolls we will have a real breakfast. We will have a real home, and we won't get indigestion from changing the nationality of our stomachs every time the leading bohemians exhaust their credit. We aren't real bohemians, dear. Let's go back home."

An energetic nod of the head answered the question, and Mabel looked up, smiling through her tears. "I wanted to when you first asked me," she said; "now I'm sorry I didn't say 'yes' then."

Thurston called the waiter. "Carlo," he said impressively, "you take this bill. Go up to the saloon on the corner and get a bottle of real wine—the real thing, you understand, not the stuff we get here. We want to drink to our last night in Bohemia."

The Virtues of Saffron.

To the virtues of saffron whole volumes have been devoted, references to some of the more important of which are given in Canon Elcombe's "Plant Lore and Garden Craft." Saffron, saffron," where there is a long article on the subject. The plant was chiefly used for diseases of the lungs, whence came its title of *Alina pulmonum*; for assisting the eruption of measles, smallpox, etc. (In measles it is still occasionally prescribed), as a cardiac and general stimulant, and as a digestive and strengthener of the stomach. To this last (supposed) virtue its use in "meats" is due. Lye says that so taken it "comforts the stomach and causes good digestion, and sodden in wine it preserveth from drunkenness." It was also used as a love philter and still enters largely into some popular recipes for "making up" horses.

The most extravagant notions of its powers were formerly held, and some old writers went so far as to term it the king of vegetables. Even so late as the middle of the last century it held a prominent place in our official dispensatories, but it has now come to be used only as a coloring and flavoring agent, being a medically almost inert, its property (such as it is) being mildly stimulative.—Notes and Queries.

What Pipe Smokers Have to Fear.

Those who use the pipe have to fear epithelioma, otherwise called the cancer of the lips and of the tongue. The first of these is particularly common among those who smoke short clay pipes. The cancer of smokers shows itself generally at the point where the stem of the heated pipe is carried upon the lower lip. That of the tongue appears on the side where a stream of smoke is likely to strike the tongue at each inhalation. These two forms of a horrible disease are without doubt the most serious that smokers can meet with. It is the fear of these formidable accidents that has converted many.

The frequency of them, however, should not be overrated. Statistics alone can give us an idea of the truth. Those of the city of Paris show that there are 155 cases each year of deaths caused by cancer of the mouth, while the number of smokers in Paris itself is estimated to be at least 355,000. Admittedly, that half of these make use of the pipe and that all of the cases of cancer can be attributed to them, there is but one victim to every thousand pipe smokers.—Revue des Deux Mondes.

No Lion to Her.

Mrs. Muggins (That woman's husband is quite a literary lion).

Mrs. Bugles—Why, she told me he was a perfect bear.—Philadelphia Record.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—Wheat—The prices of old red and white are small, but the increasing deliveries of new winter wheat make the market for the old rather easier. Old wheat is quoted at 80c bid east and 79c bid west, and new sold to-day at 72c west, shipment this week. Manitoba wheat was easier to-day at 81c for No. 1 hard Goodrich, 80c for No. 1 hard, 80c for No. 2 Northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—Is quiet; 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$2.90 in buyers' bags east and middle freights, and 90 per cent. patents at \$2.75 bid and \$2.80 asked in their bags at outside points. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$3.90 to \$4.30 for Hungarian patents and \$3.80 to \$3.90 for strong bakers in car lots, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Milled—is easier for bran and steady for shorts at \$20 for cars of shorts and \$14.50 for bran in bulk. Middle freights, Manitoba flour is steady at \$23 for shorts and \$17.50 for middles.

Barley—is steady at 30c for odd cars for feed, prompt shipment, east and middle freights. Exporters say that, based on New York outside, it is steady at 37c outside.

Oats—The market is firmer at 82c for Canada west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 67c on track Toronto.

Oats—Are in fair demand; old No. 2 white are quoted at 41c east and 40c middle freights. New white sold to-day at 31c west, shipment this week; but are quoted at 32c, shipment this month.

Pears—Are steady; old are pretty well sold out; they are nominal at 77c east and 76c west. New have been dealt in 72c middle freights, September shipment.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Both the receipts and the demand continue steady and prices are quoted unchanged. We quote: Creamery, prints, 19c to 20c do solids, 18c to 19c.

Dairy tubs and pails, choice, 15c to 16c do medium, 13c to 14c do culls, 12c to 12c do pound rolls, choice, 16c to 17c.

Dairy tubs and pails fetch 15c to 16c; must be choice.

Eggs—There is a good supply and the demand is steady. New laid eggs sell at 15c, but one dealer quotes 15c and another 16c. Seconds are worth 13c to 14c.

Poultry—Light offerings meet a steady demand at 40c to 60c for chickens and hens, 50c to 70c for ducks, and 10c to 12c for turkeys.

Potatoes—The quality has much to do with the price just now. Potatoes are coming in from the royal and farmers' wagons in bushel lots, and sell at 35c to 45c, and sometimes 50c a bushel, according to quality. None offering in bags yet.

Baled Hay—The market is steady at \$9.50 to \$10 a ton for new hay in car lots on track here and \$10.50 for old.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 a ton.

PROVISIONS.

The local market continued steady all round. The demand is good.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$24; heavy mess, \$21.50; clear shoulder mess, \$18.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c; hams, 13c to 14c; ribs, 12c to 12c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 15c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 11c, tubs 11c and pails 11c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—Receipts at the Cattle Market to-day were a little lighter, totalling all told 56 loads, with 861 head of cattle, 695 sheep and lambs, 1,046 hogs, and 66 calves. Business on the whole was fair. Prices were steady for good cattle. Heavy export cattle were selling from \$6 to \$6.35; light export, \$5.25 to \$5.75; choice of butcher cattle, 1.05 to 1.15 pounds, at \$5.40 to \$5.75; medium to fair butchers and cows, \$3.25 to \$3.85. Sheep and lambs were steady; everything sold. Hogs were unchanged with indications a little weaker.

Export, heavy, \$6.00 to \$6.35; Export cattle, light, 5.52 to 5.75; Bulls, export heavy, cwt. 5.00 to 5.50; do light, 4.25 to 4.75.

Feeders, light, 800 lbs. and upwards, 3.25 to 3.75; Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs. 2.75 to 3.00; Butchers' cattle, choice, 5.00 to 5.25; Butchers' cattle, med., 4.00 to 4.25; Butchers' picked, 3.00 to 3.25; Light stock bulls, cwt., 2.25 to 3.00; Cows, cwt., 2.00 to 2.50; Hogs, best, 7.37 to 7.12; do light, 7.12 to 7.00; Sheep, export, cwt., 3.50 to 3.60; Bucks, 2.50 to 2.75; Culls, each, 2.50 to 4.00; Calves, each, 2.00 to 4.75; Common rough cows and bulls, 3.00 to 4.00.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 19.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, c.i.f., 78c; winter strong, No. 2 red, 73c; Corn quiet but firm, No. 2 corn, 65c; No. 3 do, 64c; through billed. Oats easy; No. 3 white, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 3 do, 30c through billed. Rye, No. 2 new on track, 57c. Canal freights steady.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Aug. 19.—Wheat, on pas-

sage, steady. Maize, on passage less offering. Country markets, English quiet but steady, French quiet but steady.

Paris, Aug. 19.—Wheat steady; August 21st 85c, November and February 20th 85c. Flour steady; August 21st 85c, November and February 20th 85c.

London, Aug. 19.—Mark Lane miller market—Wheat, foreign steady at an advance of 3d, English nothing offering; maize, American somewhat firmer, English firm.

WELCOMED THE KING.

His Majesty as Admiral Reviews His Fleet.

A despatch from Portsmouth, Eng., says: King Edward completed the programme of the Coronation festivities on Saturday by reviewing the fleet for the first time since his accession. From a spectacular point of view the assemblage of a hundred and odd war vessels in the Royal Dock at Spithead was a magnificent show. The display represented merely the home fleet, not a single vessel having been withdrawn from a foreign station to participate in the pageant.

The day opened fine. There was an immense influx of visitors. The waters of the Solent were covered with pleasure craft of every variety, from the tiny canoe to the big excursion steamer, and every vantage point on shore was covered with spectators. At 8 a. m., in response to a signal, the fleet broke out flag and in the space of a minute the lines of black hulls were transformed into parti-colored lanes of fluttering bunting.

Simultaneously the pennant of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, the commander-in-chief of Portsmouth, was flung out from the peak of the Royal Sovereign which, at the head of the fleet, five under admirals were also in view in different sections of the parade.

THE FIVE LINES

In which the fleet was moored were located midway between the Isle of Wight and the mainland. Nearest to the Portsmouth shore were the special service vessels and yachts, and a few distinguished visiting vessels, headed by the conspicuous white hull of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer, Asashio.

The next line was made up of thirty-two British torpedo boat destroyers.

Then there was a line of cruisers and gunboats. Then a double line of battleships and finally another line of cruisers. Another parallel line nearest to the Isle of Wight, was made of foreign men of war, including two Japanese cruisers, the Asama and Takasago; the Italian armored cruiser, Carlo Alberto, and the Portuguese cruiser, Dom Carlos I.

The precaution had been taken to burn smokescreens coal, but the day advanced a haze spread over the water and scurrying small craft frequently disappeared in banks of mist.

At 12.30 p. m. the lines of the fleet closed, the guard boats drove all unauthorized craft out of the forbidden area and promptly at two o'clock the royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, with King Edward, Queen Alexandra and other royal persons, arrived on board slowly got under weigh. This movement was signalled by a gunshot from the Royal Sovereign.

THOUSANDS OF JACKIES

swarmed over the decks' superstructures and fighting tops and manned ship in honor of their approaching Majesties. Then came the firing of the royal salute of twenty-one guns.

Amid the crash of naval ordnance the King's yacht moved slowly eastward, accompanied by the royal yachts, Osborne and Albert, and three others, and escorted by a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers. The King, who wore the uniform of an Admiral of the fleet, was surrounded by a brilliant staff. As His Majesty passed each ship the officers and men cheered and when the Victoria and Albert, after traversing the lines, took up fresh mooring abreast the Royal Sovereign, the whole fleet joined in a final roar of cheers for the King, who then personally signalled an invitation to all the flag officers, including those of the foreign ships, to join him on the royal yacht.

The fleet was illuminated from 9.30 p. m. to midnight, when the final royal salute was fired. The King again inspected the fleet on Monday, when all the ships steamed past the royal yacht.

UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER.

Paris Paper on Feeling Between Boer and Britain.

A despatch from London says:—In an article quoted by the Paris correspondent of the Times, the Figaro discussed the future relations between the British and the Boers.

The paper says that Britain's attitude towards the burghers possesses a certain nobleness. Her admiration for heroism is sufficiently strong to cause her to open her arms and heart to the superb, vanquished Boers, who do right to vent their outburst of hate on the Boers and the British, having the same religious faith and sentiment, are in duty bound to understand one another. If, says the Figaro, the Boers agree to be received as brothers, it is because they think the war has been loyally fought, and feel there is no question of crushing them, but that the intention is to cultivate their pride.

WAR ON FILTHY LUCRE.

Dirty Bills Are Spreading Disease in Cleveland.

A despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says: Health Officer Friedrich has begun a war against the use of dirty money in this city, claiming that many cases of smallpox and other contagious diseases can be directly traced to its circulation.

BOTHA, DELAREY AND DE WET

Received by the King on Board the Royal Yacht.

A London despatch says:—The first day in Europe of the remarkable Boer triumvirate whose military genius held all the fighting resources of the British empire at arm's length for nearly three years, has proved them to be as resolute and tacticians in peace as in war.

Generals Botha, Delarey and De Wet arrived at Southampton on the steamship Saxon at 9.45 o'clock Saturday morning. They went aboard the Eider-Dempster Liner, Nigeria, and met Lord Kitchener, Earl Roberts, and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, but they did not fall in with the other plans made for them by the members of the Government. They did not witness the naval review, nor did they visit the King aboard the Royal yacht.

A tug carrying the Boer delegate, Fischer, and Miss Hobbins, created a sensation in England by her revelations concerning the concentration camps in South Africa met the Saxon at Southampton. The generals on landing got a splendid reception, which they acknowledged by bowing and raising their hats. The three who were the members of the Admiralty officials escorted them to the Nigeria, where Lord Kitchener received them. After the formal introductions, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Roberts introduced them to Mrs. Chamberlain and Lady Roberts, with whom they chatted for some time.

WELCOME TO THE VISITORS.

After this visit they disembarked and took a train for London. A great crowd assembled at Waterloo Station to welcome them. When they left the train they were greeted with loud cheers. The Boers smiled and raised their hats in acknowledgment of the salutes, and bowed repeatedly. They were warmly greeted outside the station as they drove to the hotel.

MEET KING EDWARD.

Generals Botha, Delarey, and De Wet, and Adjutant Ferreira, left London at 9.30 Sunday morning to visit the King at Cowes. They were received by Lord Kitchener on the Admiralty yacht Wildfire. When they boarded the royal yacht Victoria and Albert the King came forward to the gang plank and shook hands generally with each of the generals. He then introduced them to Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria, who also shook hands with them. The Queen and Princess Victoria displayed much interest in the Boer commanders. The generals afterwards returned with Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts. The latter accompanied them to London.

THE SOO TRAFFIC.

Canals Carried 301,326 More Tons Than July, 1901.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Traffic on the Canadian "Soo" canals in July last was carried on 3,275 vessels with a registered tonnage of 4,470,343 tons. The total freight carried was 5,082,398 tons, of which east-bound was 4,357,545, and 724,853 west-bound. The Canadian "Soo" was used by 676 vessels, or 20.63 per cent. of the whole, the registered tonnage of which was 510,156 tons, or 1.41 per cent. of the whole registered tonnage passing through the "Soo" canals.

The total freight carried through the Canadian "Soo" was 523,936 tons, of which 447,697 tons were east-bound, 76,239 tons west-bound. Compared with July, 1901, the total number of passages was less for the United States "Soo," 44 and 100 more for the Canadian. The total freight carried by both canals in July, 1902, was 301,326 tons more than for July, 1901.

RAIN HAS SPOILED CROPS.

Germany Will Require Imports of Foreign Grain.

A despatch from Berlin says: Cold rains have been falling throughout Germany for a fortnight, turning to snow in the mountains. The harvest just closing has been damaged, especially wheat and rye, and imports of foreign grain will be required for mixing, to improve the quality of flour. Berlin produce exchange reports that the imports for this purpose probably will come from Russia. In Hungary, beets, which are the backbone of agriculture, in large fertile districts, are undersized, have rank tops, and are lacking in saccharine. This is due to the fact that beets require sunshine and warmth for development. If the rains continue, the sugar product will be the shortest in years.

RICH GOLD STRIKE.

Excitement at Johannesburg Over the Discovery.

A despatch from Johannesburg, Transvaal, says:—Considerable excitement has been created here by the discovery of a new gold reef, which is said to traverse the line of the Witwatersrand. Local geologists think the strike is a continuation of the Witwatersrand main series, but the discoverers declare that they have found new gold fields that will be the equal in size of the Witwatersrand.

BOMBAY IN NEED OF RAIN.

Unless Relief Comes Soon Crops Will Fail.

A despatch from Bombay, India, says:—The agricultural position in the whole of the Bombay Presidency is extremely critical. The rainfall has been so deficient that young crops are withering, and unless there should be abundant rain soon the autumn harvests will fall over a wide area. The cotton crop is much impaired. Everything hinges on the progress of the monsoon in the next ten days, but forecasts of the weather are discouraging.

FARM LIVE STOCK.

Statistics Show Increases in All Lines Except Sheep.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture yesterday issued the following statistics of farm live stock on July 1, 1902:

Horses—Working horses, 393,307; breeding mares, 9,427; colts, 139,374; total, 626,106, as against 620,343 in 1901.

Cattle—Milch cows, 1,010,746; store cattle, 458,834; other cattle, 1,093,004; total, 2,562,584, as against 2,507,620 in 1901.

Sheep—Over one year, 915,217; under one year, 800,296; total, 1,715,513, compared with 1,701,799 in 1901.

Hogs—Over one year, 238,992; under one year, 1,445,643; total, 1,684,635, as compared with 1,610,885 in 1901, and 1,711,641 in 1900.

Poultry—Turkeys, 732,359; geese, 328,781; ducks, 397,333; other fowls, 8,300,335; total, 9,762,808, against 9,755,286 in 1901.

The number of live stock sold or slaughtered in the year ending June 30, 1902, were as follows: Horses, 54,538; cattle, 673,544; sheep, 732,994; hogs, 1,991,907; poultry, 3,674,198.

The wool clip of 1902 is 5,690,673 pounds.

The number of colonies of bees is 202,529.

NO DAMAGE TO CROPS.

Reports From All Sections of a Bright Character.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The C.P.R. crop reports received from about 300 points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories on Monday are of the most reassuring character, and those who have had any apprehension owing to the recent rain and stormy weather, may rest satisfied that the damage to crops has been of the most insignificant character. Only about half a dozen agents' report injury of any kind. The reports as a rule show that cutting will soon become general, that the recent rains have caused no damage, and that the weather could not have been more favorable.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Japanese Island Suffers—150 Per Sons Killed.

A despatch from Yokohama says: The little island of Torishima was overwhelmed by a volcanic eruption between August 13th and 15th, and all the inhabitants, numbering 150 persons, were killed. The island is covered with volcanic debris, and all the houses on it have disappeared. The eruption is still proceeding, and is accompanied by submarine eruptions in the vicinity, which makes it dangerous for vessels to approach the island.

Torishima is one of a chain of islands extending between the Bonin Islands and Hondo, the biggest island of Japan.

GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS.

Bones 2,500 Years Old Discovered in Saxony.

A despatch from Berlin says: While digging a deep trench near Frankenhäuser, Saxony, some laborers found human bones buried in the dry loam. The fragments of a skull were so unusually large they sent all the bones to Prof. Glessberg, who says they show an antiquity of 2,500 years, and are the remains of three individuals each 7 feet 6 inches.

BURNED IN THEIR HOUSE.

Husband Tried to Save Wife But Perished With Her.

A despatch from St. John, N. B., says: Word reached here on Monday that Oliver Gough, of Harvey, Albert County, and his wife, both seventy years of age, were burned to death in their house on Monday morning. The old man rose, lighted the fire, and went out. Seeing the house in flames he rushed in to save his wife, and both perished. It is feared that a son, who has not been seen, has been burned to death also.

HISTORIC PRISON.

Commenced Tearing Down Old Newgate Jail.

A despatch from London says: The work of demolishing Newgate Jail, the historic old prison, so long a feature of the City of London, was begun on Thursday. The decision to tear down Newgate Prison was taken several years ago, but various causes have hindered the beginning of the work. The building of the prison was begun in 1770, and before its completion part of it was destroyed by the Gordon rioters in 1780. The destruction was made good in 1782. At the principal prison of London, but of late years it has been used merely as a temporary house of detention for prisoners awaiting trial at the adjoining Court House, known to the world as the Old Bailey. For a long time criminals sentenced to death were hung in front of Newgate. It is many years since a public execution took place there, although the last sentence has frequently of late years been carried out within the walls. The prison will probably be leased for commercial buildings. The demolition of the Court House has been in progress for some time. A new Court House is to be built in its place.

MISS SUDENRICH—'Oh, see, what a lovely picture!' Mrs. Sudenrich—'Yes, dear, but you must look at it through your long glass, and be proper.' Miss Sudenrich—'Oh, please, mamma, don't make me! I really want to see this one!'

PIPES DELIGHTED BOERS

FORMED MAIN ATTRACTION AFTER THE SURRENDER.

Kitchener's Officers Give Details Attending the Laying Down of Arms.

The story of how the Boers surrendered is told in the reports of the officers to whom Lord Kitchener entrusted the duty of superintending the laying down of arms. All the reports agree as to the satisfaction shown by the Boers at the conclusion of peace. "If they did not display enthusiasm," says General Bruce Hamilton, speaking of the Eastern Transvaal, "they certainly appeared quite ready to lay down their arms and to accept the terms arranged by their leaders."

There was no feeling of hostility towards "Tommy Atkins," and one general mentions that the burghers lost no time in joining in a camp of amity. They had been agreeably surprised at the thoughtful arrangements made for their comfort. In some cases a hot meal was cooked for them, while in the Orange River Colony each man received a tot of rum in which to drink the King's health.

Some remarkable scenes attended the surrenders in the Orange Colony. "The Boers," says General Bruce Hamilton, "were certainly surprised at the thoughtful arrangements made for their comfort. In some cases a hot meal was cooked for them, while in the Orange River Colony each man received a tot of rum in which to drink the King's health."

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NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

The fee for hunting licenses in Quebec may be raised from \$15 to \$25.

School Opening!

EVERYTHING IN SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL SUPPLIES

New Lines and New Values in
SCRIBBLERS and EXERCISE BOOKS.

Try "Parker's Special" H. B. LEAD PENCIL,
extra value—2 for 5c.

NEW STATIONERY, FOUNTAIN PENS,
Every pen guaranteed.

BARGAINS.

Rubber Sealer Rings, 5c. doz. New stock.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

The F. T. Ward Co.

Clearing Blouse Sale.

All new, up-to-date goods, but the season is going
and they must go too.

Here are a few prices that may interest you:—

Ladies' White Muslin Blouses, fancy stripe, soft collar, regular
price 60c., this week 39c.

Ladies' Printed Muslin Blouses, fancy stripe, blue and cardinal,
65c., this week 45c.

Ladies' Dimity Blouses, blue, cardinal and heliotrope, regular
price 50c., this week 35c.

Ladies' Fine White Lawn Blouses, fancy embroidered front,
splendid value at \$1.25, this week 90c.

GROCERIES.

Fine Japan Tea, 25c. lb., flavor and drawing quality
guaranteed.

PURE SPICES always in stock.

T. G. CLUTE,
MANAGER.

Highest price paid for Eggs and Butter.



Headquarters

FOR

Duck Hunters' Supplies.

Powder, Shot and Loaded Shells.

A fine stock of both Single or
Double Barreled Breech-loading

SHOT GUNS

to select from.

ALL PRICES. Give us a call.
We can suit your taste and pocket.

H. & J. WARREN,
HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE, MILL STREET.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1902, FOR 35c.

PARKER BROTHERS

BANKERS,
STIRLING - ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business
transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada,
United States and Great Britain.
Money to let on Mortgages at low interest.
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under,
25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary
type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.27 a.m. Accom. 10.25 a.m.
Accom. 6.45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3.33 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1902.

LOCAL MATTERS.

One of the finest and cheapest trips of
the season will be the Band Excursion to-morrow.

The C. P. R. is running another
harvest excursion to Manitoba and the
Northwest on the 30th inst. See advertisement.

J. Boldrick & Son are very busy at
their Roller Mill, and have been com-
pelled to run night and day to keep up
with their orders.

Ping-Pong Collars and Ties at Ward's.

Dr. Bissonnette, of this village, has
been appointed Associate Coroner in and
for the county of Hastings, in the place
of the late Dr. Parker.

Order your Fair Visiting Suit from Fred.
Ward's. New selections just arrived.

Mr. Harry Heath of Harold, reports
having threshed 155 bushels of fall
wheat from three acres, on which was
sown five bushels of seed.

To-morrow being Civic Holiday in
town, there will be a general suspension
of business. Everybody is going on the
Band Excursion to Picton.

Camps of instruction for officers and
non-commissioned officers of the different
regiments will be held at Niagara
from Sept. 23rd to Oct. 4th.

The Campbellford Methodist Sunday
School Excursion to Twelve O'clock
Point to-day, was liberally patronized,
the train consisted of six coaches well
filled.

The Lawn Social at River Valley last
evening was a grand success. A large
attendance, excellent music by the
Stirling Band, and a good time was spent
by all.

Don't miss the Band Excursion to
Glenora and Picton to-morrow. Train
leaves at 7.30 a.m. Fare for the round
trip, adults 95c., children 50c.

LOST.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 16th,
between Stirling and Marmora, a jointed
bamboo Fishing Rod in case. Finder will
be suitably rewarded upon leaving it at
this office.

Our citizens are wondering if we are
to have any more cement walks laid
this year. We understand a contract
was let some time ago, but as yet nothing
has been done.

Mrs. May McMechan died at the
residence of her mother, Mrs. James
Bateman, Belleville, on Saturday last.
She was 27 years of age, and was a
daughter of the late James Bateman,
who was killed on the G. T. R. last
January. Death resulted from lung
trouble. Her husband died some years
ago. One daughter four years old sur-
vives her. The remains were brought
to Stirling cemetery for interment on
Monday.

Mr. E. O. White of Toronto, after
spending a month in Stirling, leaves
for Brighton. He has had a most suc-
cessful tour in finding homes for little
orphan girls in which he is interested.
Some 70 homes in the county of Hastings
have been secured. He desires to thank
the several ministers who have kindly
assisted him in this good work. Should
any party desire to offer a home to a
little girl, they can address E. O. White,
Stirling.

Off for Manitoba.

Yesterday morning a large number
left here for Manitoba on the harvest
excursion. Among those who went
were—Mr. and Mrs. John Conley, Nor-
man and Russell Montgomery, J. Wil-
liams, W. Joyce, Fred Tucker, Wm.
Rodgers, Jr., Robert Rodgers, Jr., B.
Hartfield, Jr., Messrs. Eggleston, and
others.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Stirling Cheese board on the 20th
inst., 150 boxes of cheese were boarded, as
follows:

2 Cook's.....	100
3 Central.....	100
4 Enterprise.....	50
5 Evergreen.....	75
6 Harold.....	60
7 Kingston.....	40
8 Marmora.....	100
9 Maple Leaf.....	40
10 Monarch.....	30
11 Riverside.....	40
12 Shamrock.....	40
14 Spring Brook.....	75
15 Stirling.....	60
16 West Huntingdon.....	75
17 Glen.....	40

Buyers present, Bird, Bailey, Cook, Kerr,
Whitton.
All sold as follows:—Bird, 270 at 97 1/2c.
Bailey, 145 at 95c. Cook, 200 at 97 1/2c.
Kerr, 200 at 95c. Whitton, 135 at 95c.
Board will meet next week at 2 o'clock.

High School Examinations.

The results of Part I. and II. senior
leaving, Part II. matriculation, and
Part II. junior leaving, were given out
last week. The names for Hastings
County are given below.

It will be observed that the names are
grouped according to counties, but not
according to local centers. The step
has been taken by the Education De-
partment, at the instance of the Ontario
Educational Association, of suppressing
the names of the high schools, with the
object of preventing the making of com-
parisons of the work of the schools.
These comparisons in the past have a
good deal to do with the tendency to
judge teachers by examination results,
which is at present a distinct evil in the
educational world of Ontario.

Senior leaving Part I.—Coon, Slaven,
Part II.—Horton.

Part II. matriculation—Harrison,
Hitchon, Jenkins, Lazier, Dolan, Dyer,
Egan, Kean, Nickle, Arnott, Bly,
Empey, McClung.

Part II. junior leaving—Campbell,
Corbett, Fargy, Fraser, Handley, Mc-
Gunn, Mills, Moon, Pringle, Stork,
Young, Cronk, Harrison, Harvey, Lar-
kin, Lurdon, Snider, (Chemistry), P.
Snider, Huggins, Jewell, Preston,
(French), Snell Vermilyea, Yourex,
Bailey, Bartlett, Chambers, Connor,
Dafoe, (French), Downey, Elliott,
(French), Finley, Giffin, Kirk, G. Knox,
J. O'Reilly, Shillabeer, Verty, Wright,
Alger, Bissonnette, (French), Cragg, M.
Drewry, McMullen, Rodgers, Waldron,
Wilkinson.

Manitoba Harvest Excursions.

Mr. R. G. Crosby, agent of the C. P.
R. at Franklin, Man., writes:

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

Sir: In view of the approaching
harvest excursions which will soon start
from Ontario, and for the information
of any without a definite destination in
view, I wish you would advise any com-
ing out to come here, as I can get or
place men with good farmers either for
harvesting or threshing. The demand
for men this year is heavy, and I can
place at least one hundred men at this
point. Harvesting will be general the
last week in August and threshing the
first week in September. Prospects
never were better for a big yield. The
crops are looking splendid and maturing
fast. I don't think the wages per month
will be less than thirty-five dollars, pos-
sibly higher. Will be pleased to hear
from any one anxious to secure a place
in advance.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not return
from his European trip till late in Sep-
tember or early in October.

Hog cholera prevails in Middlesex
county. Mr. Frank Chantler, near
London lost seventeen hogs.

Fowls' grain elevator and 2,000 bush-
els of grain were burned at Campbell-
ford on Monday morning last.

The Boer Generals, Botha, Dewet and
Delarey, were received by the King on
the royal yacht at Cowes, on Saturday.

Ten thousand agents and office em-
ployees will lose their positions through
the amalgamation of harvester com-
panies in the United States.

The Mexican City of Atlatla on the
Pacific Coast, has been destroyed by a
tidal wave, and at least 30 people
drowned. Other places suffered severely.

10th Annual Excursion

Of Court Quinte No. 7586 A.O.F., on Sat-
urday, Aug. 30th and Sunday, Aug. 31st
to Summerville, Port of Rochester, per
Steamers North King and Cassian. Fare,
good to return Sept. 1st, \$1.50; good to
return up to Sept. 6th, \$2.00. Time Table:
—Leaves Picton 8.45 p.m.; Deseronto 10.10
p.m.; Belleville 11.35 p.m.; Trenton (Canal
Bridge) 1.10 a.m.; Brighton 2.12 a.m. Re-
turning leaves Summerville at 8.30 p.m.
For further particulars apply to W. Rod-
bourn, E. T. Cherry, J. O. R. McCurdy,
Belleville.

Auction Sale.

Administrators' Sale by Public Auction,
at Moon's Hotel, in the Village of Stirling,
a part of Lot 9 in the 6th Con. of Rawdon,
in the County of Hastings, on Saturday,
the 13th day of September, 1902. For par-
ticulars see posters.

Births.

BROWN—In Huntingdon, on July 2nd, the
wife of Wallace Brown, of a daughter.

PRESTON—In Rawdon, on Aug. 15th, the
wife of Wm. Preston, of a son.

STAPLEY—In Sidney, on Aug. 15th, the wife
of Jas. Stapley, of a daughter.

A Prosperous Year for Ontario.

While we are not looking for, nor doing much now, as our farmers
are so busy securing one of the best crops ever gathered in Ontario, we
offer them our congratulations. No people in our midst have struggled
so well or so long with adversity in the years gone by as our farmers
have, and as their silver cloud is brightly in sight, they deserve con-
gratulations which J. Boldrick & Son offer them. Reasonably we
might fairly hope to profit as others will by the country's general pros-
perity. We intend to make this year a banner one in our stock of
Winter Suitings and Overcoatings for Men, and for Fine Furs we will
out-strip everything we have before offered the public, especially in
Ladies' Fur Coats, at any price, and Men's, also. The intending buyer
of good things will please remember.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

PERSONALS.

THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contri-
bution to this column of items of a person-
al nature, such as the arrival or departure of
guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave
a note at this office or drop a card into the
post office, giving full particulars.

Miss Gertrude Utman is visiting friends
at Canitton.

Mrs. Chandler is visiting in Toronto and
Paris this week.

Miss Lilac White, of Belleville, is the
guest of Miss K. Barlow.

Mr. Jas. Parker, of Marmora, spent a
few days in town this week.

Mrs. S. J. Demill left this morning on a
visit to relatives in Toronto.

Mr. F. B. Blackley returned on Monday
last to his school at Millbridge.

Miss Howson, of Campbellford, is the
guest of Rev. and Mrs. Bell at the parson-
age.

Mrs. Harry Greenleaf, of Belleville, is
visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J.
Demill.

Mr. F. J. Boldrick and wife, of Detroit,
are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas.
Boldrick.

Miss L. Palmer, of Belleville, and Miss
Doris Leahy, of Chicago, are the guests of
Miss Bessie Coyne.

Mrs. M. Butwell and children, of To-
ronto, are visiting her brother, Mr. E.
Naylor and other relatives and friends.

Geo. H. Minchin left on Tuesday eve-
ning last for Detroit, to recuperate his
health and eventually take up work there.

Mr. Albert Chard, Jr. and wife, of Sault
Ste Marie, are visiting her parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Albert Chard and other friends.

Mrs. A. O. Lott has gone to Eastern On-
tario to spend some time with her daugh-
ters, Mrs. Thos. Scott, Mrs. Edward Scott
and Mrs. Mason Thorpe.

Rev. J. A. Claxton, B.A., of Eldorado,
pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of St.
Paul and St. Columba, has been obliged to
resign owing to ill-health. We understand
Mr. and Mrs. Claxton have gone to the
North West.—Madox Review.

Mr. John M. Black, of the reportorial
staff of the Montreal Daily Star, is visit-
ing his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Black.
Mr. Black is recovering from an acute
attack of pneumonia, which three weeks
ago necessitated his removal to the Royal
Victoria Hospital, Montreal. His con-
dition is rapidly improving.

A new swindling game has made its
appearance in Michigan and may be
tried in Ontario. A stranger offered a
farmer \$7000 for his farm, and paid \$25
down to bind the bargain. Then he
went away. Along came another
stranger who offered him \$9000 for the
place. He was told to come around in
a few days. Back came the first stran-
ger. The farmer gave him \$375 to give
up his option, and is now patiently
waiting for the second stranger to re-
turn.

The best wheel of fortune is honest
labor.

Until women learn the value of si-
lence they will never master the art of
thinking.

Farmers, Attention!

SAVE YOUR CHICKENS FOR EXPORT

Commencing in September, you can de-
liver to your nearest G. T. R. Station every
Chicken you have raised. Plump, young
birds of any breed will be accepted. We
pay for good Chickens from 5c. to 6c. per
pound, live weight, equal to from 40c. to
50c. per bird. Thin birds or wastrels ab-
solutely refused. We send shipping coops
to any Station free and pay express up to
5c. per 100 pounds of chickens. We want
buyers in a number of localities. If our
buyers do not call on you write for par-
ticulars to A. E. SILVERWOOD or,
DUNDAS & FLAVELLE BROS.,
Lindsay.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Special-
ist from Germany, is in Stirling, at the
Stirling House parlors, three times
weekly. Watch for dates. All consulta-
tions free. Those having weak or imper-
fect eyes should not fail to consult the
professor. Next visit will be in November.

If You're Quick You'll Get a Bargain

Twice a year we mark down Shoes
to make room for our Big Spring
and Fall Stocks, which are now ar-
riving daily from the best factories
in Canada.

For the remainder of this month
we will sell our Spring and Summer
Stocks regardless of cost. For in-
stance, just note some of the bar-
gains we are now offering to our
customers:—

Ladies' Fine Dong Boots, King qual-
ity, regular \$2.75 for \$2.00.

Ladies' Fine Dong Shoes, King qual-
ity, regular \$2.00 for \$1.75.

Ladies' Fine Dong Slippers from 75c.

Misses' and Children's Fine Dong Boots, all sizes, reg. \$1.00 for 75c.

Children's Fine Dong Boots, all sizes, reg. 50c. up to 75c.

Men's Fine Dong Boots, all sizes, reg. \$2.00 for \$1.50.

Men's Fine Dong Boots, all sizes, reg. \$2.50 for \$2.00.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Lacrosse Shoes and Boots all reduced in price.

Don't fail to take advantage of this Clearing Sale of our up-to-date stock
found throughout this famous Boot and Shoe Store.

We have in now a splendid assortment of Girls', Misses', Boys' and
Youths' School Boots—the famous "Ironclads"—in better variety than
we ever had before. Call and see your children.

It is evidence that we are headquarters for Hand-Made Boots, by the
number of orders we are receiving daily, and now is your time to secure a
first-class pair to be ready for Fall wear.

All pairs sewn free on any boot purchased here. Our Shoe Dressings are
renowned for their quality.

CEO. REYNOLDS,

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

SHOE KING.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of
ROBERT PARKER, late of the
Village of Stirling, in the County
of Hastings, Physician, de-
ceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R.S.O.
1897, chapter 129, section 25, and amend-
ing acts, to all creditors and other persons having
claims against the estate of Robert Parker,
of Hastings, Physician, deceased, who died on
or about the 1st day of June, A.D. 1902, to send
in by mail prepaid, or otherwise deliver to Wil-
liam A. Parker, Stirling, Ont., executor of the
estate of the said Robert Parker, deceased, or
to his solicitor, A.D. 1902, a statement in
writing of their claims and demands and full
particulars of their claims and demands and full
the nature of their security (if any) held by
them.

And notice is further given that after the
date mentioned, the said executor will pro-
ceed to distribute the assets of the said de-
ceased among the persons entitled thereto,
having regard only to the claims of which
notice has been given as required.
And all persons indebted to the said estate
are also hereby notified to hand in the
amount of their indebtedness, on or before
the 30th day of August next to the said
Executor.

Dated the 4th day of August, A.D. 1902.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,

Solicitor for Executor.

HARDWARE!

Binder Twine.

I handle the "Plymouth" Twine.
Nothing to equal it. Just got in
a large quantity to-day.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS,
DESIGNS,
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description will
quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is
probably patentable. Communications strictly
confidential. Send model if required. Agents
in America. We have a Washington office.
Send for our free book on Patents sent free to address
MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of
any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$5.00 a year
in advance. Specimen copies and HAND
BOOK ON PATENTS sent free to address
MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

THE Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the
office of publication, North street, Stirling
first door north of Parker's drug store, by
JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year,
if paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will
be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate
subjects, the real name of the writer to be
furnished the editor in every case. This rule
can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:
Charge PER INCH per week
when inserted for:
1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos.
Whole col. down to half col. 7c. 5c. 4c.
Half col. down to quarter col. 8 9 10
Quarter col. down to 2 inches 9 10 11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent ex-
tra on above rates. If less than two months
cents extra on above rates. If less than one
month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary
business of the commercial houses, and for
such they will not be held to include Auction
Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Pri-
vate Advertisements of individual member
of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$4 for six months;
\$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2
for one month. One inch, \$5 per year. Pro-
portional cards, limited to six lines, \$4 per
year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be charged at the op-
tion of advertisers without extra charge.
Transient advertisements, 5c. per line first
insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent inser-
tion.

Advertisements without specific instruc-
tions inserted till forbid, and charged accord-
ingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

JOE PRINTING of every description set
out in neat and fashionable style, and on
short notice.

PATENTS [PROMPTLY SECURED]

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book
"Inventors' Help" and "How you are swindled."
We have extensive experience in the intricate patent
laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or
photo for free advice. Address: MUNN & CO.,
New York, New York. Life Building, Montreal, and
Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

TREES! TREES! —AT THE— Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

W. C. REID,
Aug. 17, 1900. BELLEVILLE, ONT.

YOU NEED NOT HAVE A BALD HEAD

And you can cure yourself and prevent your hair from falling out with little money. Many worthless preparations called "hair growers," "hair invigorators," etc. are being sold every day to people who desire a beautiful head of hair, but the benefit they expected never comes. We have a remedy that has cured thousands and will cure you, and we are going to give everyone an opportunity to test it and to make the preparation themselves. For \$1.00 we will send the recipe for making

Remington's Reliable Hair Restorer

the best hair tonic in the world, the ingredients for which can be got at any drug store at trifling cost. Cures Dandruff and grows a good head of hair on bald heads. We will also send you free a valuable treatise on the "Care of the Hair," a recipe for curling the hair, tell you how to produce beautiful eyebrows and lashes, and how to cure pimples and wrinkles on the face, besides other valuable information worth many dollars to you. Send money by registered letter, post-office order or express money order.

THE REMINGTON DISPENSARY,
Box 37, INGERSOLL, ONT.

300 Men Wanted

to work on the Whitney & Opeongo Railway construction. Wages \$1.30 per day, monthly payments. Full Summer's work guaranteed to good men. Apply to

J. R. McQUIGG,
Contractor, Whitney, Ont.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1903, 35c.

The People's Store

New Goods arriving all the time, so the old must be cleared out regardless of price.

Only a few LADIES' WRAPPERS left at our low prices, \$1.50 for \$1; \$1.25 for 75c; \$1.00 for 69c.

Ladies' WHITE LAWN BLOUSES away below cost. Just three or four Colored Blouses left for 40c.

A lot of MEN'S CAPS to clear for 10c. and 20c.

BUGGY DUSTERS—A large assortment to choose from, prices 50c. to \$1.50.

Fine BLACK DRESS GOODS, SERGES, CRAVANETTES, VENTIAN, BROADCLOTH, CHEVIOT from 25c. to \$1.50 per yd.

BLOUSE GOODS—Plain and fancy stripes and spots, in all colors, from 10c. to 75c. yd.

Ladies' Ready-to-wear SILK BLOUSES, in all the newest colors and designs, prices from \$3.00 to \$6.50.

See our Special in BLACK SATEEN BLOUSES, 75c.; also, Black with fancy white stripe, \$1.00.

6 lbs. Rice, 25c. 8 lbs. Wheat-ox, 25c.
Salada Tea, 25c. Best Japan Tea in town, 25c.

Try our New Germ Wheat for breakfast, 8 lbs. for 25c.

C. F. STICKLE.

Monday, Sept. 2nd, (Labor Day) this store will be closed.

The Mutual Life of Canada,

(Formerly The Ontario Mutual Life.)

By
Way
of
Con-
trast

Death rate per \$1,000 of mean insurance in force, 1901—	
In 15 Canadian Life Companies, average.....	\$7.90
In The Mutual Life of Canada.....	\$6.86
Expense rate per \$1,000 of total income, 1901—	
In 15 Canadian Life Companies, average.....	\$36.20
In The Mutual Life of Canada.....	\$16.68
Combined Death and Expense rate per \$1,000, 1901—	
In 15 Canadian Life Companies, average.....	\$22.70
In The Mutual Life of Canada.....	\$13.91

From the above figures intending insureds will see where their interests will be best served.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

MAKING SPACE FOR OUR Fall Stock

5 ONLY 5

of those Swell Striped

Serge Suits

at \$8.00 left. We will clear them out at

\$6.30, Cash.

Sizes 35, 36, 37, 38. Now is your chance.

Boys' School Clothes.

There will be lots of Boys starting to school next Monday wearing Suits bought here. Is your boy among them? No matter about the size or taste of the boy, there's a suit here to fit and please him.

Three-piece Suits, Norfolk and Blouse Suits at \$1.50 or at \$5.00, or any price between.

Ping-Pong Collars and Ties at

FRED. T. WARD,

Clothier, Hatter & Furnisher.

Results of Winter Wheat Experiments.

Winter wheat experiments occupied one hundred and eighty-eight plots at the College, and six hundred and three plots throughout Ontario in 1902. On the whole, the wheat came through the winter well and the yield of both grain and straw was satisfactory. The weak strawed varieties were badly lodged, and owing to the wet weather, some of the grain was sprouted before it was harvested. The damage done by the Hessian fly was very slight, the plots at the College being practically free from the ravages of this insect in 1902.

VARIETIES.—Ninety-five varieties of winter wheat were grown at the College this year. The ten varieties giving the greatest yield of grain per acre, starting with the highest, were as follows: Extra Early Windsor, Dawson's Golden Chaff, Imperial Amber, Pedigree Genesee Giant, Prize Taker, Economy, New Columbia, White Golden Cross, Early Ontario, and Johnson. The Extra Early Windsor very closely resembles the Dawson's Golden Chaff variety. Those varieties possessing the stiffest straw were the Dawson's Golden Chaff, Extra Early Windsor, Clawson Longberry, and American Bronze.

Experiments have shown that the sprouting of wheat greatly injures it for seed purposes as well as for flour production. All of the varieties at the College this season were more or less sprouted before they could be harvested. Those varieties which sprouted the least were the Red Cross, McPherson, Wisconsin, Triumph, and Reliable, and those which sprouted the most were the Pedigree Genesee Giant, Early Arcadian, and Oregon. Fifty-seven varieties were sprouted less and thirty-seven varieties were sprouted more than the Dawson's Golden Chaff. The varieties without beards were sprouted as badly as those with beards, and the hard wheats were sprouted slightly more than the softer varieties. The white wheats, as a class, however, were sprouted much worse than the red varieties.

A deputation of ten persons from the Dominion Millers' Association visited the College during the past summer, and after examining the different varieties of winter wheat, recommended that the following varieties be grown extensively in Ontario: Red wheat—Michigan Amber, and Turkey Red, and white wheat—Early Genesee Giant and Bulgarian.

SELECTION OF SEED.—The average results of six years' experiments show that large plump seed yielded seven bushels, fifty-one pounds of wheat per acre more than the shrunken seed; and six bushels, thirty-three pounds more than the small plump seed. Sound wheat produced five times as great a yield of both grain and straw as seed which had been broken in the process of threshing.

TREATMENT FOR STINKING SMUT.—In the average of four years' tests, seed wheat infested with smut spores produced grain containing the following number of smut balls per pound of wheat: Untreated, 456; treated with potassium sulphide, 11; treated with copper sulphate (bluestone) 2; and treated with hot water, 1.

The copper sulphate (bluestone) treatment consisted in soaking the seed for twelve hours in a solution made by dissolving one pound of copper sulphate in 24 gallons of water, and then immersing the seed for five minutes in lime water made by slacking one pound of lime in 10 gallons of water. The hot water treatment consisted in immersing the wheat for fifteen minutes in water at 182° F. After each treatment the grain was spread out and stirred occasionally until dry enough to sow.

QUANTITIES OF SEED.—From sowing one, one and one-half, and two bushels of winter wheat per acre for each of six years, average yields of 40 bus., 43.3 bus., and 43.9 bus. per acre, respectively were obtained. As two varieties of wheat were used each year, these averages represent twelve distinct tests.

METHODS OF SOWING.—Winter wheat which was sown broadcast by hand gave practically the same results as that which was drilled in with a machine in the average results of tests made in each of eight years. The land was in a good state of cultivation in every instance.

DATES OF SOWING.—Winter wheat sown at the College during the last week in August or the first week in September yielded better than that sown at a later date in the average results of

tests made in each of the past eight years. In 1902 the highest average yield was obtained from sowing on Sept. 2nd, 1901.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.—In an experiment conducted for four years, winter wheat grown on land on which a crop of field peas was used as a green manure, produced an annual average of 22.1 per cent. more wheat per acre more than on land where a crop of buckwheat was plowed under. In another experiment which was carried on for one year, winter wheat grown on land prepared from clover stubble produced 20.6 per cent. more wheat per acre than on land prepared from timothy stubble. In a two years' test with commercial fertilizers, an application of 160 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre increased the yield of wheat 18.8 per cent.

VALUE OF SEED FROM WHEAT CUT AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF MATURITY.—For seven years in succession, five plots of each of two varieties of winter wheat were sown at the same time in the autumn, and cut at five different dates in the following summer, a week being allowed between each two dates of cutting. Seed from each of the seventy cuttings was sown and the crop therefrom was harvested when ripe. In the average results of these tests it is found that the heaviest weight of grain per measured bushel and the largest yield of both grain and straw were produced from seed taken from the crop which had become very ripe by remaining uncut for the longest period of time.

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS.

In the autumn of 1901, five varieties of winter wheat were distributed throughout Ontario for co-operative experiments. The average yields per acre of the co-operative experiments are as follows:

VARIETIES	Tons of Grain	Bus. of Grain
Dawson's Golden Chaff	3.2	32.7
Imperial Amber	3.2	32.0
Early Genesee Giant	3.1	29.7
Michigan Amber	3.3	27.5
Turkey Red	3.1	26.9

The popularity of the varieties with the experimenters is represented by the following figures: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 100; Imperial Amber, 78; Early Genesee Giant, 55; Michigan Amber, 50; and Turkey Red 47.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

Material for any one of the four experiments here mentioned will be sent free to any Ontario farmer applying for it, if he will conduct an experiment with great care and report the results after harvest next year. The seed will be sent out in the order in which the applications are received as long as the supply lasts.

Testing Hairy Vetches, Crimson Clover, and Winter Rye as fodder crops, 3 plots.

2. Testing three varieties of red winter wheat, 3 plots.

3. Testing five fertilizers with winter wheat, 6 plots.

4. Testing autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat, 5 plots.

The proper size of each plot is one rod wide and two rods long. The material for either of the first two experiments will be forwarded by mail, and for each of the other two by express. Each person wishing to conduct one of these experiments should apply as soon as possible, mentioning which test he desires; and the material, with instructions for testing and the blank form on which to report, will be furnished free of cost until the supply of experimental material is exhausted.

C. A. ZAVITZ,
Agricultural College,
August 23rd, 1902.

By means of irrigation fifteen million acres of land suitable for cotton growing is now available in Upper Egypt. This will furnish a supply for the British cotton mills independent of American cotton.

Russell Sage, in an interview, referred to a published statement, quoting J. Pierpont Morgan as saying that the era of great trusts had just begun, and that more gigantic corporations are stored in the near future, some of which may overshadow the steel trust. Mr. Sage said: Whether Mr. Morgan said that or not, combinations of all industries are a menace to true government, not only so, but they are oppressors of the people. When asked as to the result, he said: "The American people will revolt against against them, and they will be financial ruin, the like of which this country has never seen—or any other."

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Authorized Capital.....\$2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital.....\$1,300,000.

(Fully subscribed at a premium of 25 per cent.)

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES—MONTREAL.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Most liberal terms to depositors. Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received and interest allowed from day money is deposited. Interest is added to Savings Bank balances twice yearly. No delay in depositing or withdrawing funds.

Absolute Security to Depositors.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO BUSINESS WITH FARMERS. Accounts of Cheese Factories handled, prompt attention, courteous treatment and good terms assured. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

W. M. CHANDLER,
Manager Stirling Branch.

"Sterling Hall."

Reliable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

LADIES' EXHIBITION NEEDS.

If contemplating a visit to any of the Fall Fairs, "take time by the forelock" and buy your requirements now. Nowhere will you be better served with select new goods, at most reasonable prices, than at "Sterling Hall."

LATE ARRIVALS.

Priestley's Waterproof Cravenettes, in Black, Navy, Fawn and Grey, for Waterproofs and Skirts.

Priestley's Serges, Cheviots, Venetians and Broadcloths for Skirts and Dresses.

Friezes, Homespuns, Tweeds and Mixtures at popular prices.

RIBBONS—All shades and widths in Silk and Satin Ribbons for Neckwear and Trimming.

Velvet Ribbons, the popular widths in wove edge and satin back.

BLOUSE GOODS in Printed Cashmeres, Flannels and Cashmerettes at 15c. to 60c.

OUTFITTING FOR THE WESTERN HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

This department receives special attention here and is now complete in every requirement necessary to ensure comfort against the chilly evenings of the western plains.

Outfitting Offerings.

Men's heavy serviceable Tweed Suits, \$3.50 to \$5.00.

" " Shirts and Drawers, 25c. each.

" " Wool Shirts and Drawers, 50c. worth 75c.

" " Wool Fleece Shirts and Drawers, 50c. worth 75c.

" " Work Shirts at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c.

" " Heavy Frieze Reefers, special at \$3.00.

" " Wool Sox, 2 pairs for 25c. Heavy Tweed Pants for \$1.00.

" " Smocks at 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c. and \$1.00.

" " Overalls at 40, 50, 65, 75c. and \$1.00. Work Pants, 75c. and \$1.

Knitted Top Shirts, special values at 40c., 50c. and 75c.

200 pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets at 75c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.

GROCERIES.

5 lbs. Mixed Sweet Biscuit for 25c. 6 lbs. Pearl Tapioca for 25c.

4 lbs. Choice Tea Siftings for 25c.

CROCKERY—To clear a line of Colored Plates, 25 dozen only to offer, your choice of patterns, Breakfast size, regular \$1.00 for 75c. doz.; Tea size, regular 85c. for 65c. doz.

Butter, in tubs, crocks and rolls, at 15c. to 20c. lb.

W. R. MATHER.

..SCHOOL SHOES..

It will soon be time to think about Shoes for School. We have looked into the matter carefully. Every manufacturer has been given a chance to show his line, and we have selected the best there is to be found. If any dealer offers School Shoes as good as ours and for less money, he will have to either beg, borrow or steal the goods. You can save your money and at the same time keep your Children's feet looking respectable. We invite you in to inspect our goods.

Prices for Button or Lace Boots. 75c. to \$1.40.

Ladies wear the EMPRESS Shoe. They are here to stay. Our sales are increasing daily. These are made by the Walker Parker Co., Toronto, the largest factory, Canada making Women's Fine Shoes, exclusively. Highest class workmanship only employed. See that your shoes are stamped "The Empress." We are sole agents for Stirling.

Leave your order now for a pair of Hand Made Boots. We need not tell you our Hand-Made Boots are the best, you know it.

BRUSHOLA leads everything in the Shoe Dressing line.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Eggs taken in exchange.

A barn belonging to Mr. Randall Smith, second concession of Tyendinaga, was struck by lightning, and with the season's crop, destroyed. Loss, about \$2,500, partly covered by insurance.

REWARD.

A reward will be given for information that will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who are meddling with the rope attachments of the street lights, and destruction of the globe.

G. G. THRASHER, Reeve.

FOR SALE.

A first-class THRESHING RIG, including Traction Engine, Separator, Waggon Tank and syphon, for sale or to rent. Ready to go on the road at once. Apply to

JOHN SHAW, or
J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Stirling.

Spring Brook Cider Mill

is now open for business. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cider and cider vinegar always on hand. Will use my own team on the power.

J. WILSON, Prop.

VOTERS' LIST, 1902.

Township of Rawdon.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections 5 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections at Municipal Elections, and that the said list was first posted up in my office, at Spring Brook on the 10th day of August, 1902, and remains there for inspection.

Elections are called upon to examine the said list, and, if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL,
Clerk of the Municipality,
Dated this 18th day of August, 1902.

Arrived.

A CAR OF

Straight Manitoba
Flour, Bran,
and Shorts,

which will be sold at
very low prices for cash.

FRUIT JARS.

A large stock of all sizes for sale at lowest prices. A can opener given away with every two dozen jars.

S. HOLDEN.

Good Dairy Farm for Sale.

One of the best in this section of the County, beautifully situated one-half mile from Stirling, on the Frankford road, in the 9th concession of Sidney. Contains 212 acres, well fenced, and in fine state of cultivation; well adapted for dairying and hog raising. Has on the premises a good cheese factory, a fine young orchard, 20 acres of heavy timber wood land containing a sugar bush of 400 trees. Has good farm buildings, large house with cistern inside, and well outside the door, barn 45 x 70 feet with well in basement, stables, silo, hay barn, drive house, sheds, hog pens, and machine house. Rawdon Creek runs through the premises. Price \$10,000. Also, if desired, 50 head of cattle, 8 horses, and all farming implements.

This farm was formerly known as the Annesley or Rupert farm.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

MICHAEL & GEO. SHEA,
Owners.

Mr. J. D. King, the well-known shoe manufacturer of Toronto, is dead.

Where the King Worships

Pen Sketch of the Chapel Royal,
St. James' Palace, London.

Standing in the angle of the red and grey old Court of St. James' Palace, the Chapel Royal, with its Tudor tower, great arched doorways, and copper roofs, makes a delightful picture. Its exact age is uncertain, but its similarity of its architecture to that of the Clock Tower, so familiar to every Londoner, warrants the supposition that it is, at any rate, contemporary with the original buildings. Full as London is of storied churches, few of them are historically more interesting than this, while none has been more intimately associated with the personal history of the sovereigns. Yet no ecclesiastical building is so unfamiliar to the general public. Indeed, the King's private chapel must necessarily occupy an entirely different position from any other church in the capital. It is what lawyers call a "peculiar," and is ex-parochial, under the sovereign, is the sub-dean, the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, who culminates in his own person the office of precentor and the duties of that mysterious entity, the clerk of the supreme church. The Chapel Royal, St. James' and Marlborough House, Chapel, on the other side of Frlary Court, differ in this respect also from the ordinary church, that the "man in the street" has no right to enter them. They are reserved for the use of the Sovereign and such persons as he may permit or command to attend the services, or whom passes may be GRANTED BY THE SUB-DEAN.

Picturesque as is the exterior of the old chapel, with its comfortable Tudor brickwork, so strongly reminiscent of Hampton Court, the interior is very different. By no stretch of the imagination can it be thought attractive. It is, indeed, exceedingly plain, save for the panelled and brilliantly-colored ceiling, which, perhaps, is the work of Holbein. There, amid a riot of Tudor emblems and devices, appear short inscriptions, embodying the date 1540, and the name of Henry VIII. Narrow and lofty, the chapel contains several galleries, for peers and peeresses, members of Parliament, and other privileged persons, while over the western entrance juts out the capacious royal pew or "closet," heavily draped in crimson velvet. At a pinch, a couple of hundred worshippers can be accommodated, although it is to be feared these at the back of the galleries can neither hear nor see well.

We have spoken of the historical interest of the chapel, but how many of us realize that it was within this narrow, and rather gloomy, parallelogram, that Charles I. listened to his last service that raw January morning, before walking across the park to Whitehall, where he was shot. On the whole, however, its associations are bright and joyous, telling of weddings and christenings. There were published the banners of the Princess Palatine, through whom the House of England derives its right to the throne; there Queen Mary was married to Philip, and there, too, took place the wedding of Frederick Prince of Wales, whose mother's hatred of him is one of the PUZZLES OF HISTORY.

And, if the building had no other sacred associations, it would be forever hallowed as the scene of the marriage of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert; while in more recent years the Emperor Frederick and the present Prince of Wales both led their brides to the altar.

The Chapel Royal has, in its time, witnessed many interesting ceremonies; and not the least curious of them—the Epiphany offerings—still survives. On January 6 the Sovereign's representative attends to make the time-honored offerings of gold, frankincense, and myrror. It is rather odd that a curious public should scarcely ever manifest a desire to witness so remarkable and so ancient an observance. The Epiphany service includes morning prayer and holy communion, and at the offertory the representative of the Sovereign, in company with the altar boys by the sergeant of the vestry, silver wand in hand. There the Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapels Royal, receives from him a bag of crimson silk, ornamented with gold tissue and tied with gold strings. The bag contains three white paper packets, sealed with red wax, containing respectively small quantities of incense and myrror and 25 sovereigns which latter are distributed among the poor of the neighboring parishes.

The usual Sunday service, which is conducted without a break throughout the year, and are accompanied by the beautiful music and singing for which it has long been famous. The choir of the Chapel Royal is, indeed, a UNIQUE INSTITUTION. It consists of nine "gentlemen" and ten "children"—otherwise boys—and the younger members wear an effective uniform consisting of red tunic and ruff. The boys are educated under the supervision of the master of the children, but the musical instruction is conducted by the organist, who requires their attendance in the chapel for an hour or more for this purpose. Their pure and delicate voices, trained with so much patience and diligence, and greatly to the charm of the services. Formerly they were wont to sing practically the only other opportunity of hearing them is at a state concert, and the children have always been a service in the Sovereign's private chapel, and in the eighteenth century they helped to attract crowded congregations.

When the King attends a service at which there is a sermon it is the duty of the preacher to write his text, to be placed in the royal pew. When the Rev. Edgar Sheppard preaches, the discourses are plain and practical, free from ecclesiastical polemics, and never long. For the matter of matters are necessarily excluded from sermons addressed to such an auditory. It need hardly be added that there is nothing in the nature of ritual; the service is of the simple type, which may be seen in thousands of churches, and the sub-dean adopts the now almost universal "eastward position."

WORLD'S LARGEST NUGGET

TRAGIC END OF THE MAN WHO DISCOVERED IT.

It Was Worth \$60,000 and Weighed Over One Hundred and Forty-Six Pounds.

A romance and tragedy were bound up in the life of Mr. Samuel Napier, in charge of one of the Gilmour & Huggins' Lumina Company's supply stations two hundred miles up the Gatheneau country, in the pine woods, far and away beyond the utmost limits of civilization, whose body half eaten away by rats, was brought down to Deseret for interment last week, says the Montreal Daily Witness. Napier was a pursuer on an Australian clipper ship, and in 1857 got the gold fever and went with his brother to the Mangowar gold diggings. Here they found the

BIGGEST GOLD NUGGET. Napier thus described it to John Lambert Payne, secretary to the Minister of Railways:—"I cannot describe to you how excited I was, especially when the nugget was at last got free. It was all I could do to lift it, and I saw that it was solid pure gold. It was four feet four inches long by ten inches wide, and from an inch and a half to three inches and three-quarters thick. It weighed exactly 146 pounds, four ounces, three pennyweights, and was actually the largest and finest nugget of pure gold ever found anywhere in the world. One or two others were found that weighed as much, but they were not solid or pure gold."

HIDDEN FOR MONTHS. The brothers conveyed the nugget to their tent and there buried it, taking every precaution to avoid attracting attention. Three months later they dug it up and brought it to Melbourne in a one-horse cart. When they deposited the prize in the bank the news of their find spread like wildfire, and there was a rush to the Kingover grounds. The Napiers went to England with their nugget, and to quote the story again, were made

THE LIONS OF LONDON. "The papers wrote up the story of the nugget, and told who we were. I was born on the Bais des Chaleurs so that I was recognized everywhere as a Canadian. The Queen sent for me, and we dined at Buckingham Palace. We drove from the Bank of England under a heavy escort, taking the nugget with us. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort received us most graciously, and the Prince of Wales, who was a lad of 15, showed a deep interest in the nugget. I do not wonder at that, for it is one of the proudest sights one could see. It was 23½ carats fine, or as near absolutely pure gold as it is possible to get. Of course the young Prince could not lift it. The nugget was put on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, for which privilege we were paid \$250 a week. They received \$60,000 for the nugget, and it made 10,000 sovereigns. Unfortunately investors in ship-building swept away Napier's fortune. He was local member for Gloucester county, N.B., in 1872 and 1874."

THE SINFUL BROTHER.

It was at a certain church meeting, and the good bishop was calling for volunteers. He had a rather stern, sharp manner which sometimes jarred a little on the nerves of the more timid. By-and-by he came to Brother B., a lay delegate.

"Brother B., what is the spiritual condition of your church?" demanded the bishop, briskly.

"I consider it good," said the brother.

"What makes you think it is good?" went on the bishop.

"Well, the people are religious. That's what makes me think so."

"What do you do for religion?" "Do they have family prayer?"

"Some of them do and some do not."

"Do you mean to say that a man may be a Christian, and not hold family prayer?"

"Yes, sir, I think so."

"Do you hold family prayer?" "Yes, sir," returned the brother.

"And yet you think a man may be a Christian and not hold family prayer?"

"I have a brother who is a better man than I am who does not hold family prayer."

"What makes you think he is a better man than you are?"

"Everybody says so, and I know he is."

"Why does not your brother, if he is such a good man, hold family prayer?" thundered the bishop.

"He has no family," meekly answered the brother.

About the ...House

SUMMER SQUASH.

Baked—Wash, cut in halves, remove seeds, and lay shells downward in a shallow baking pan with a little boiling water. Bake until tender, and serve in the shell, or scrape out the soft part, mash, season to taste, and serve hot.

Stewed—Wash, pare, remove seeds, cut into pieces, and cook in a little water until tender. Drain, press dry, salt slightly, and serve on delicately browned toast with a cream dressing made as follows:—Into half a pint of rich milk stir one teaspoon of cornstarch, let boil until slightly thickened, and pour it over the toast and squash.

With Egg Sauce—Prepare as directed for stewed squash; heat one pint of milk to boiling, and stir in a dessertspoon of flour rubbed smooth in a dessertspoon of soft butter. When quite smooth and well thickened, turn in very slowly the well-beaten yolk of an egg, and stir in rapidly until well-mingled. Boil up once, salt to taste, and pour it over the squash.

Scalloped—Take one pint of stewed squash, season to taste and pour through a colander, then a layer of bread crumbs, next squash and so on until the dish is almost full, having the top layer of squash. Pour over it half a cup of sweet cream, cover the dish and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Then remove the cover, and allow the squash to brown delicately.

With Tomato Sauce—Wash six large fine tomatoes, wipe them, cut off the tops carefully, and scoop out the seeds. Fill the cavity with a mixture of stewed squash, bread crumbs, seasoning, and the beaten yolk of an egg. Put the tops on the tomatoes again, and bake in a moderate oven on a buttered pan for three-quarters of an hour.

With Green Peas—Wash, pare, remove seeds, cut into small pieces, and cook with two cups of green peas in one quart of water. When done, add one pint of milk, one cup of cream, and seasoning to taste. Thicken with one or two tablespoons of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. When nicely thickened and smooth, serve hot on small squares of toasted bread.

Fill two cups of stewed squash the beaten yolks of two eggs, a dessertspoon of melted butter, two tablespoons cream, two tablespoons flour or bread crumbs, and seasoning to taste, mix thoroughly together, and fry in spoonfuls in boiling fat.

RENOVATING MEN'S CLOTHES.

To prevent the coats from wrinkling, get a few hangers, such as dry goods dealers use, to hang them on. You will find these much better than hooks or nails. They make economy in closet room also, for they can be placed very close together.

The cloth of which men's suits are made gets dusty very easily and needs frequent brushing. Provide yourself with a small cane or whip, beat them thoroughly, then lay them out smoothly upon the table, and brush. You will need a hard bristle brush for overcoats and garments that are spotted with mud, but a soft brush is better for ordinary use. Be careful not to hit the buttons for that wears the edges and loosens them. The garments should be perfectly dry before you begin; brush the collar first, then keep brushing towards the bottom.

A good cleaning fluid for coat collars and spots on clothing is almost indispensable. Obtain soap lye from a druggist, put handful in a vessel and pour over it a pint of boiling water. Let it stand two hours, then strain, add a tablespoon of powdered borax, which dissolve quickly, and the solution is ready for use. Sponge the soiled places with this until clean, then with clear water, cover with a cloth that will leave no lint and press dry. When you have finished you will find that the spots have entirely disappeared. A little borax dissolved in a strong soda made of good soap and warm soft water will cleanse woollen goods nicely.

If the elbows and the knees are stretched out of shape, lay press cloth on them, fold them up, and leave an hour or two, then lay them on the ironing board, smooth with the palms of the hands and pull gently in every direction until they lie flat. Cover with cloth and press with a hot iron until dry.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Corn Fritters—Take a dozen ears of fresh green corn still in the milk. With a sharp knife score each row down the center and with the back of the knife press out the pulp and milk, leaving the skins and the kernels on the cob. To the second and third row add one level tablespoonful of salt, a heaping teaspoonful of white pepper and one large egg, beaten, and mix thoroughly. Have the pancake griddle very hot, melt a tablespoonful of butter—you can use any butter and half rendered lard—and drop the corn mixture in small drops. They will brown very quickly and should then be turned. Dish up on a hot platter, putting the fritters together in pairs. They are delicious.

Sweet Apple Pie—Grate raw sweet apples two or three to one apple (according to size). Add two

eggs, two-thirds cup of sugar, and sweet milk enough to make a smooth batter; salt and season to taste. Add a very small lump of butter and bake with one crust. Cover with a meringue if you like.

Glazed Carrots—Cook twelve carrots in salted water until done. Slice crosswise into a shallow baking dish in which a small lump of butter has been melted. Stir into

h a cup of sweet milk, one tablespoonful sugar, one tablespoonful of salt and just the least bit of nutmeg. Turn the milk over the carrots and brown in a moderate oven. Celery Dice—Celery knobs contain the properties of the more tender stalks and have the advantage of being cheap. Wash and peel a bunch and boil them in salted water until they are tender. Make a cream sauce of a cupful of milk, a tablespoonful of butter, the same amount of flour, and salt and pepper to taste. Cut the knobs in dice, put them into the sauce, and when they are thoroughly reheated, serve. The knobs are nice for salad. Boil them whole until they are tender. Cut them in two in the middle, remove a thin slice from the rounding ends and scoop out the interior, leaving little cups. Fill these with a vegetable salad, place a spoonful of mayonnaise on the top of each and serve on a bed of cross.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Deliver us from the woman who beats eggs with a spoon, turns pancakes with a knife, irons with one flatiron on the kitchen table and heats water in a tin pan that she may have lace curtains and velvet carpet in the parlor.

There is no closet off a bedroom, it is a great convenience to have a box made large enough to serve as a lounge, with a hinged lid and lined inside with paper or cheese cloth, in which gowns, wraps, etc., may be laid at full length. The outside may be padded on top with a couple of old comforters, and covered with cretonne, cotton tapestry or even denim, and make a convenient and slightly piece of furniture.

It is said ants "can't abide" the presence of tartar emetic. They are drawn away—so it is alleged, by dampening the drug, putting a little sugar with it, and putting on small plates on the pantry shelves. The ants don't seem to eat it; they simply get out. There is something about tartar emetic now, in this sudden and startling emergency, he had the same resolute, masterful grip of the situation.

The ship's officers of every grade were at their posts. Away at the purser was on guard at the head of the saloon stairs ready to reassure any timorous passengers who might catch the alarm and induce them to return quietly to their berths. The doctor—the "father" of the ship—was in his gray hairs, and now in this sudden and startling emergency, he had the same resolute, masterful grip of the situation.

SEDDON AS AN INNKEEPER.

Premier of New Zealand Was Once a Boniface.

The first settlers in the British colonies had opportunities for self-advancement second to those in no other part of the world. The present visit of Richard Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, to London recalls to a correspondent the time when he was an innkeeper in the antipodes. "I remember him back in the '70s, long before he made his name," writes the person in question. "It was somewhere near 1875 that I was traveling on foot from Hokitika on the western coast of the south island of New Zealand to the Waimea, now called Goldsbrough. It was a boiling day and I was very hot and thirsty, and I fervently remembered to this day of the satisfaction with which, after my long tramp, ending with half a mile of abominable walking up a dry, stony creek which in rainy weather would have been a watercourse, I saw the fair-sized building, half hotel, half store, which meant the end of my journey for that day. Seddon was the name of the landlord, and I little thought when he came out to give me a genial welcome, followed by his wife and children, that I was speaking to the future premier of the country, destined one day to be the guest of the King."

"It was, I fancy, at this hotel that Mr. Seddon laid the foundations of his now large fortune. At any rate he must have found hotel-keeping a success, for when the digging town of Kumara was formed he built another hotel there, which catered for the miners and had several branches. It may be of interest to remember that the charges were decidedly moderate as compared with those in modern mining towns, the sum of 30 shillings a week being an inclusive charge."

A HARD TASK.

"And you say you would die for me, George?"

"Die for you! Yes, a thousand deaths."

"You are a noble man, George."

"My darling, you do not know me."

"Well, dearest, I do not wish you to die for me, but I will tell you what you can do for me to show your affection."

"What is it, my darling? Shall I pick the wars from the cerebellum dome? Shall I say to the sea, 'Hail! cease to flow, for my love wills it? Shall I tell you bright and inconstant moon that is glistening the hills-tops with her light that she must shine on my face too roughly—hail?'"

"No, George, no," she smilingly said. "I do not wish you to attempt such impossibilities. All I ask of you is this—"

"Yes, my darling."

"All I ask of you is this—don't call again."

"Tommy—'My, but them folks that's moved into the next house is well!'"

"Tommy—'They've got a clock, that says ping, pong, instead of tick, tick.'"

AT THE POST OF DUTY.

Things happen at sea—things

fraught with deadly peril to all on board—of which the ordinary passenger knows nothing at the time; never gets to hear of perhaps. In the dead of night, when he is snugly tucked up in his berth below, death may come and take a runaway knock at the ship without his being one whit the wiser. The danger is known only to the officers; they see it, realize that an appalling disaster may result, and grapple with it quietly, secretly. For at such critical moments it is vitally essential that the passengers should be allowed to retain their sense of security, lest they may break into a mad, untimely panic.

Who knew, for instance, on that dark night at sea, when the great Cape liner was heading up for the English Channel, and her hundreds of passengers were at rest in their state-rooms, that a terrible element of destruction had laid hold on the heart of the ship? They slept, those passengers, unconscious of the danger; ignorant of the life-and-death struggle which was being waged up there on deck. If one or two happened to be disturbed by something trailing along above their heads, they probably turned round in their berths without giving a second thought, and yet if they had known it was a fire-ho!

Fire! the most appalling, the most terrifying word that can be whispered at sea.

It had broken out in the hold amidships. Smoke was oozing in sluggish wreaths from the hatches. The cargo down there was smoldering. And, at any moment, that molten might burst into fierce, ravaging, devouring flames.

The captain, cool in the presence of danger, prompt to think and act, had mounted with steady step to the bridge and taken charge. The firm-set face of him had looked down upon many scenes of devastation and terror when his strong, ruling hand had made itself felt and quelled the panic amongst the seething, struggling masses below. And now, in this sudden and startling emergency, he had the same resolute, masterful grip of the situation.

The ship's officers of every grade were at their posts. Away at the purser was on guard at the head of the saloon stairs ready to reassure any timorous passengers who might catch the alarm and induce them to return quietly to their berths. The doctor—the "father" of the ship—was in his gray hairs, and now in this sudden and startling emergency, he had the same resolute, masterful grip of the situation.

Grouped around the burning hold, where the lanterns swung with the roll of the ship, the men, headed by one or two officers, were steadily fighting the fire-fend. They had got the hatches off and were pumping streams of water down upon the heated cargo. But that was not enough. Blinded by the smoke, not knowing where the fire was seated, they were fighting in the dark. It was necessary to grapple with the danger, clear quarters to get out the smoldering bales before they burst into flame. Someone must go down—down there into the foul, stifling air of the hold, the scorching heat.

And he was ready; a young fellow in the ship's uniform, the uniform of an officer. He had bravely pulled off his coat, and was binding a wet towel around his head, and was now, while they fixed a sling at the end of a rope to lower him into that black, reeking cavity.

Up there, in the darkness of the bridge, the captain stood and looked on, perhaps, with a sudden tightening of the heart, though no trace of it was visible upon his hard-lined face. It was the fourth officer who was going down; and the young fellow, though the relationship was never acknowledged on board ship—it was always "captain and fourth officer"—was his own son.

Armed with a lantern, he got into the hold, and was lowered into the unseen depths. And the young fellow, working with feverish energy, he pulled the cargo about until he got at the smoldering bales, and attached them to the tackle which had been let down to him. One by one they were hauled up on deck, and until his work was done, and he had cleared out every smoldering bale, he was drawn up himself—scorched, blackened, dripping with water, but with a ghastly whiteness showing through the grime on his face. No one did his feet the hold. And there, working with feverish energy, he pulled the cargo about until he got at the smoldering bales, and attached them to the tackle which had been let down to him. One by one they were hauled up on deck, and until his work was done, and he had cleared out every smoldering bale, he was drawn up himself—scorched, blackened, dripping with water, but with a ghastly whiteness showing through the grime on his face. No one did his feet the hold. 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LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Wheat—Is steady. There is a fair demand and the market is steady. Old red and white are quoted at 80c east and middle freights. New red and white, 61-lb. wheat, is quoted by holders at 74c middle freights, and 60-lb. at 72c west. Manitoba wheat is steady at 86c for No. 1 hard, 85c for No. 1 northern and 83c for No. 2 northern, grinding in transit. Flour—The market is steady; new wheat, 90 per cent. patents, are quoted at \$2.21 to \$2.75 in buyers' lots. Middle freights. Choice brands are held 55c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$3.90 to \$4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.80 to \$3.90 for strong bakers', bags included, for cars on track Toronto.

Milled—Is quiet; cars of shorts are quoted at \$18 and bran at \$14 in bulk east and middle freights. Manitoba milled is steady at \$23 for cars of shorts and \$17.50 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 40c bid for new east and middle freights.

Rye—Is steady at 48c east and middle freights.

Corn—The market is steady. Canada is quoted at 62c west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 67c to 68c for cars on the track here.

Oats—Are steady; local dealers quote new at 33c quick shipment, and at 32c shipment this month low freights to New York. Old No. 2 white are quoted at 45c east and at 43c to 43 1/2c middle freights.

Peas—Are steady at 77c for old and 75c bid for new east and middle freights.

PROVISIONS.

Prices for all hog products are steady and the demand for smoked meats continues strong.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$24; heavy mess, \$20.50; clear shoulder mess, \$18.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c; hams, 13 1/2c to 14c; rolls, 12c to 12 1/2c; shoulders, 11 1/2c; backs, 15c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierses, 11c, tubs, 11 1/2c and pails 11 1/2c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—There are large offerings both of choice creamery and fine dairies, and the common goods also are coming forward in large quantities. Prices are about steady with a good demand.

Creamery prints ... 19 1/2 to 20c do solids ... 18 1/2 to 19c Dairy tubs and pails, choice ... 15c to 16c do common ... 11 1/2c to 12c do round rolls ... 15c to 16c do medium ... 13c to 14c do culls ... 12c to 12 1/2c Eggs—Offerings are heavy, but contain a great number of poor grades. All receipts have to be culled and with the new laid abstracted the balance are not worth more than 15c at the very best. Prices are steady at 15 1/2c for strictly fresh gathered; chips to seconds are quoted at 11c to 13c.

Potatoes—There is a fair local demand but car lots are not yet selling. Offerings are liberal and the market is steady at 35c to 45c out of store.

Poultry—There is a good demand for chickens and prices are light. Prices are steady. We quote live chickens at 50c to 70c, dressed at 60c to 80c and young turkeys at 11c to 12c.

Baled Hay—Offerings are numerous and the quality is far from satisfactory. Prices are easier at \$9 for No. 1 timothy on track here.

Baled Straw—Is nominal at \$5 to \$5.50 on track here.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—There was a heavy run at the Cattle Market today, and business was slow. Prices were considerably off, in part due to the large quantity of very poor cattle offered, and the correspondingly small number of good cattle. There were very few calves, cattle ready for immediate shipment, and two many inferior butchers' cattle that ought to go on grass for some time yet. There is some trade doing in feeders and stockers, but to-day's supply in this class was too large for present requirements. Export cattle were selling at \$5.90 to \$6, top prices light export, \$5.25; picked butchers' and light shippers, \$4.40 to \$5; picked butchers' \$4.65 to \$5; medium to fair butchers', \$5.75 to \$6.40; rough cows, \$2.75 to \$3.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.15 to \$3.25; Lambs were a quarter easier; sheep steady, and hogs were an eighth easier, with a market weakening.

Export cattle, heavy, ... \$6.00 \$6.00 Export cattle, light, ... \$5.25 \$5.30 Bulls, export, heavy, cwt ... 5.00 5.25 do light, ... 4.25 4.75 Feeders, light, 800 lbs and upwards, ... 2.25 2.40 Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs, ... 2.75 3.00 Butchers' cattle, choice, ... 5.00 5.25 Butchers' cattle, med., ... 3.00 4.00 Butchers' picked, ... 5.00 5.00 Butchers' bulls, ... 4.00 4.00 Light stock bulls, cwt., ... 2.25 3.00 Milch cows, ... 30.00 50.00 Hogs, head, ... 7.25 7.25 do light, ... 7.00 7.00 Sheep, export, cwt., ... 3.50 3.60 Bucks, ... 2.50 2.75 Culls, each, ... 2.50 3.00 Lambs, ... 4.00 4.25 Calves, each, ... 2.00 10.00 Common rough cows and bulls, ... 2.50 3.00

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Flour steady. Wheat—Spring higher; No. 1 northern, old, car loads, 80 1/2c; winter, cull and easy, No. 2 red,

74c; No. 3 do., 68 1/2c. Corn strong; No. 2 yellow, 65c; No. 3 do., 64 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 63 1/2c; No. 3 do., 63 1/2c. Oats steady; No. 3 white, 37 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 30 1/2c; No. 3 do., 29 1/2c. Barley Western 56c to 63c on track; Rye, No. 1 and No. 2, 65c. Canal freights steady.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Aug. 26.—Wheat, on passage quiet and steady. Malze, on passage dull for American, firm. Country markets, English firm, French firm. Paris, Aug. 26.—Wheat dull; August 25c, November and February 20 1/2c. Flour dull; August 30 1/2c, November and February 26 1/2c.

A NEGRO WHITE IN SPOTS.

If the Disease Doesn't Kill Him He May Live All White.

A despatch from New York says:—William R. Weeks, a negro, was sent to Bellevue on August 14, in a St. Vincent's Hospital ambulance from the Charles Street police station. He had been behaving strangely, and on his arrival at the hospital he was put in the insane pavilion. When the doctors examined him they found that all over his body there were patches of skin which had turned white. Since his admission, streaks of white have appeared on his chin and face. The doctors are much interested in him. They say he is suffering from a rare skin disease, a form of tuberculosis. If the disease doesn't kill him shortly they say he has a chance of becoming a white man before he dies. When he was admitted as insane, the police made a statement as evidence of his aberration that when he was married on July 24 in a church on Bigelow street he pulled some keys, and a few cents from his pocket after the ceremony and offered them as a fee to the minister.

PORTS SETTLING UP.

Reminder From United States Has Desired It.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—A sharp reminder of the United States Minister, John G. A. Leishman, to the Porte is having the desired effect of hastening the carrying out of the latter's engagements for the settlement of pending questions. One of the minor American demands, heretofore disregarded, namely, the return of a package of insurance policies seized by the authorities, was complied with on Wednesday, while indications point to the Porte being desirous of preventing further friction by settling the other matters, including the rebuilding of the American mission house at Kharpout (Turkish Armenia), destroyed at the time of the Armenian massacre there, and the granting of permission to Armenian women and children to join their husbands and fathers who are naturalized Americans.

GERMAN CROPS.

Those of Prussia Have Been Damaged.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Prussian crop report, just published, shows one point of deterioration for winter and summer wheat since July 15, winter rye one point of deterioration and summer rye unchanged. The report mentions that the crops in some parts have been endangered through excessive rains and that much damage has been sustained from hail. The summer grains cannot ripen owing to the low temperature and great moisture, and are still largely green. A report from Vienna says heavy rainstorms in Lower Austria and Bohemia have resulted in severe damage to crops. The River Elbe overflowed its banks at Meran, in Southern Tyrol, and caused the collapse of a house, with the result that two persons were killed and eight seriously injured.

SHAH BESTRIDES A MAXIM.

He Fires Three Belts of Blank Cartridges.

A despatch from London says: The Shah paid a lengthy visit to the Maxim Works on Thursday. He showed keen interest in the latest inventions in artillery and electrical appliances. On the invitation of Sir Hiram Maxim, he got astride of the seat of a Maxim gun and fired three belts of blank cartridges. His Majesty was considerably shaken by the recoil at his first attempt, but he stuck to his post and fired like an experienced gunner. The Shah and his suite posed for moving pictures before leaving. He subsequently proceeded to the Persian Legation, where he gave a State luncheon, which cost \$15,000, so sumptuous were the decorations and arrangements.

FRANCE TO ISSUE LOAN.

Will Borrow \$260,000,000 in Order to Balance Budget.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Liberte says it has good authority for announcing that the Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier, proposes to balance the budget by the early issue of a loan, and that a law to that effect will be presented to Parliament in October. The amount of the loan, according to this paper, will be \$260,000,000.

MUST BE VACCINATED.

Law Regarding Shantymen to Be Rigidly Enforced.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Ontario and Quebec Boards of Health enacted regulations some time ago that all lumber firms must employ in the shanties and camps this winter no men who have not been vaccinated. It is reported that one or two firms have engaged some employees who cannot show certificates of successful vaccination. Dr. Law, Health Officer, states that no violation of the Act will be permitted, and that all who do not comply will have to pay the penalty.

HARD TO GET RECRUITS.

Decline in British Army Returns Causing Alarm.

A despatch from London says:—A serious slump in recruiting has caused the resurrection of the conscription bogey, which persistently refuses to lie quiet for any length of time. It is understood that the year's recruiting returns, about the he issued, showing the greatest decline of any year during the last five years, which promises to have serious influence in preventing the release of reservists. The Saturday Review frankly says that while the army proved effective in South Africa in respect to the rank and file, the fact remains that it is too small for the requirements of the Empire, adding:—We have ultimately to face this question. Whether we like it or not, conscription is certain to come, and the country might as well get used to the idea as quickly as it can. An experienced soldier, who scores of former British soldiers continue to besiege the United States Embassy and Consulate owing to reports, denied by the American officials, that the United States was enlisting men who had served in the South African army for service in the Philippines.

LOST COUNT OF CHILDREN.

London Man Had So Many He Could Not Support Them.

A despatch from London says:—The troubles of the old woman who lived in a shoe are not worth mentioning alongside of those of William Clarke, who was arraigned in the Southwark Police Court the other day, charged with leaving his wife and three children destitute. Clarke pleaded that his progeny was too numerous for him to take care of. His first wife bore him sixteen children, his second wife twenty. The wife, who was called as a witness, said she thought she had only eighteen children, but there were so many she was not sure. The prisoner said that one at least of his sons was dead, but as to the rest he couldn't say how many were now living.

FRANCE'S HEAVY DEFICIT.

Decline of Revenue Places Country on Verge of Ruin.

A despatch from London says:—In an article in the Journal des Debats, quoted by the Paris correspondent of the Times, Paul Leroy Beaulieu says the continued decline in revenue is alarming. The year's deficit was \$200,000,000, which supplementary credits and railway guarantees will bring it up to \$400,000,000, unless, says Beaulieu, imprudence and fanaticism in regard to the education, the relief of the poor, public works, and railways are avoided. Increasing expenditure will accompany the decreasing revenue, speedily producing a most serious embarrassment.

BERLIN IS THIRSTY.

Average Consumption of Beer Increasing Fast.

The Statistical Year Book of Berlin, says the London Times correspondent in the German capital, shows that the consumption of beer per individual increased from 199 liters (about 44 gallons) in 1895, to 232 liters in 1900. The corresponding figures for all Germany were 115 liters in 1895 and 124 liters in 1900. The Bavarian average in 1899 was 247 liters. The Berliner thus overdrinks the average German and underdrinks the Bavarian.

MUST HAVE \$500 IN HAND.

Otherwise Foreigners May Not Go to Johannesburg.

A special cable to the New York Herald says:—American seeking fortunes for foreign lands are finding difficulty in getting permission to go to Johannesburg and other towns in the interior of South Africa. Regulations have been issued, stipulating that the applicant must have at least \$500 in his possession, or be able to prove he is in a position to maintain himself in South Africa. Many applicants for permits have presented themselves at the Colonial Government offices here.

FAVORS THE DOMINION.

Japan Will Erect Buildings for Canadian Exhibit.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—In connection with the forthcoming Industrial Exhibition at Osaka, Japan, the Japanese Government offers to Canada a floor space of 3,600 square feet in the Foreign Sample Building, but Mr. Fisher, considering this space too limited to make a reasonable exhibit, declined the offer. The Japanese Government to erect a separate building for the exclusive use of the Canadian Government, at the same time proposing to contribute the sum of \$25,000 towards the cost of the structure. The Japanese Government cabled a few days ago to Hon. T. Nosse, Japanese Consul-General, that they would accept Mr. Fisher's offer and would erect an entirely separate building of 7,000 square feet, granting all rights and privileges given to other exhibitors. The site assigned to Canada is one of the most prominent places on the grounds.

LIBRARY FOR DAWSON.

Carnegie Offers \$25,000 if Town Keeps It in Repair.

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says:—Andrew Carnegie has made an offer of \$25,000 to Dawson, to supply a free library for the city, on condition that the local Government will keep it in repair for a permanent maintenance, at the rate of \$2,500 a year. The offer will probably be accepted.

IN A KENTUCKY PRISON.

Desperate Attempt to Escape by Three Murderers.

A despatch from Frankfort, Ky., says:—On Wednesday morning three desperate murderers, Lafayette Brooks, of Morgan County, and Wallace Bishop and T. Mulligan, of Kenton County, attempted to escape from the penitentiary. The first was fatally wounded, Mulligan was shot in the shoulder, and a negro convict whom the desperadoes had pressed into service, was hit by a rifle ball. While leaving the dining-room one of the convicts drew a revolver, which he had secreted about his person, and disarmed a couple of guards. They then shut themselves up in a room, having captured a foreman named Willis, and threatening to shoot him if they were attacked. Warden Sillard started them out, and they finally offered to surrender. The prisoners emerged from the room, as they had promised, with their hands up, but as they proceeded down the stairway Bishop dropped his hands to his side as if to draw a revolver. He had hardly made the motion when one of the Warden's party fired, the bullet striking Bishop in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound. When Bishop fell Mulligan and Brooks sank to their knees, begging the Warden to save their lives. The two desperadoes, heavily shackled, accompanied by ten men with drawn pistols, were then placed in their cells.

AFTER 25 YEARS.

French Prisoner Found Innocent and Released.

A despatch from London says: The chemist, M. Dauval, who was condemned to death in 1877 for poisoning his wife, and whose sentence was afterwards reduced to punishment with hard labor for life, has arrived at Marseilles. After serving 25 years in the French penal settlement in New Caledonia, he was recognized to be innocent of the crime for which he had been condemned, and his pardon was signed by the President of the Republic. On account of his good conduct during his imprisonment, M. Dauval was allowed to marry, and his wife and three children returned to France with him. During the voyage home on the liner Australier the passengers got up a subscription in favor of the victim of a cruel injustice, and the chemist of Paris have decided to install him in a pharmacy in the center of the capital. When M. Dauval left the steamer at Marseilles he was hailed by a large crowd with outcries of "Long live the innocent convict!" and his hotel numerous delegations presented him with bouquets.

FATHER AND CHILD DROWNED.

While Crossing a Lake Near Parry Sound.

A despatch from Parry Sound says:—Another sad double drowning has occurred, this time in Blackstone Lake, about ten miles inland from Parry Sound. The victims were Mr. McKelvey, a settler on Blackstone Lake, and his little daughter. The two started to cross Blackstone in a canoe to meet and take Mrs. McKelvey home from the residence of her father. When part way across the lake a thwart in the canoe, on which McKelvey was sitting, broke, throwing him forward and on the side of the canoe, causing it to upset and throwing both father and daughter into the water. McKelvey is said to have been a swimmer, but his efforts to save his daughter resulted in the death of both. The bodies were recovered in about seven feet of water, the evening after the accident, not far from shore.

932 CRIMES LAID TO WOMAN.

Was the Leader of a Bandit Gang in Roumania.

A despatch from Bucharest, says:—A gang of desperadoes has been run to earth near Jassy, the leader of which is a woman about 22 and very handsome. For weeks past these robbers have been terrorizing the villages of Northern Roumania, several houses having been attacked at night and pillaged. In cases where the people showed resistance they were murdered. The woman is held responsible for many particularly atrocious crimes and outrages. She frequently has victims tortured and put to death before her. The authorities credit her with 932 murders, 198 other crimes of violence, and 648 cases of plundering and robbery. A reward of \$2,500 was offered for her capture.

RUSSIA WANTS POINTERS.

Asks Canadian Government for Full Crop Statistics.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—General Struve, Montreal, on behalf of the Russian Government, has asked the Dominion Statistician for figures showing grain produce of Canada, including the area and under cultivation for the present year, compared with the crops of the past three years. This is the first time the Russian authorities have applied for these statistics, and it is also the first time that they now recognize Canada as a competitor in foodstuffs.

CRONJE LEAVES ST. HELENA.

One Thousand Boers Accompany Their Leader.

A despatch from Jamestown, Island of St. Helena, says:—General Cronje, his wife, and his staff, sailed from here on Wednesday for South Africa.

The Littlefield Cattle Company of Pecos Valley, N. M., will move to the Northwest Territory, where one million acres of grazing land has been leased for two cents an acre for 20 years. Fifty thousand cattle will be brought in, and 300 miles of barbed wire fence, costing \$50 a mile, will be built.

ROSSLAND'S BIG BLAZE.

Damage Amounts to Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says:—A large part of the business portion of Rossland, B. C., was burned down on Monday evening. The loss included twenty-five brick and stone buildings in the heart of the city. The first cause did not get under control owing to the inefficient fire-fighting apparatus and slack water supply. The loss will amount to \$75,000. Earlier in the day, it was believed that the loss would be substantially greater than this, but close scrutiny of the facts indicates that the lesser estimate is as nearly accurate as can be obtained for several days.

The fire broke out at three o'clock in the establishment of P. Burns & Company, butchers, on Spokane street, where a fire was in use for rendering lard. The blaze was not discovered until it had secured considerable headway. First avenue, the alarm was turned in, flames were issuing from the roof. The department was on the ground quickly, and water was playing on the flames two minutes after the alarm sounded. The Burns building was in the center of a solid block of wooden buildings, and the strong breeze prevailing speedily spread the flames to north and south, despite the torrents of water thrown by the firemen. In twenty minutes from the first outbreak the fire had spread north into the Anconia Saloon, west to the M. and M. Saloon, and south to the Coeur d'Alene Saloon, while Thompson's restaurant, immediately adjoining the Burns block, was involved in the first outbreak.

Within the space of time indicated the fire had jumped First avenue to the large three-story buildings used as stores, and these were totally wiped out within an hour of the outbreak. The fire was spreading east rapidly, and the wind changed and turned the fire west. The flames jumped Spokane street and wiped out half a dozen business houses on that side, together with all the residences in the block.

Adjoining the Coeur d'Alene Saloon, but separated by a 30 foot vacant lot, is the International Hotel, and Music Hall, an immense wooden structure. This was in imminent danger for half an hour or more, and at one time was given up as doomed. The sudden change in the wind saved the big building, and the important business section, as the burning of the Music Hall would have carried with it the whole of the block, and run the damage into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

DEVoured BY A BEAR.

Son of a Renfrew County Man Meets Horrible Fate.

A despatch from Eganville, Ont., says:—The strange disappearance from home of the seven-year-old son of Mr. Dupuis, who is the only resident at Les Cave, four miles above Mattawa, was the cause of a search party being formed and a reward being instituted for the missing child. Mr. Dupuis, a settler on Blackstone Lake, and his little daughter. The two started to cross Blackstone in a canoe to meet and take Mrs. McKelvey home from the residence of her father. When part way across the lake a thwart in the canoe, on which McKelvey was sitting, broke, throwing him forward and on the side of the canoe, causing it to upset and throwing both father and daughter into the water. McKelvey is said to have been a swimmer, but his efforts to save his daughter resulted in the death of both. The bodies were recovered in about seven feet of water, the evening after the accident, not far from shore.

VEILS IMPAIR EYESIGHT.

German Oculist Announces Result of Extended Enquiry.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Dr. Nagle, an eminent German oculist, has been investigating the effects of wearing veils, and has examined the cases of eighty women whose eyesight has been injured by this practice. He finds that the size of the mesh, the distance of the veil from the eyes, and the color of the veil makes a difference, and that 75 per cent. of the women who habitually wear veils impair their sight, this result being usually being brought about by the average veil in four years.

READY TO FIGHT BRITAIN.

France Had 30,000 Men Concentrated at Cherbourg.

A despatch from Paris says:—A yellow book, recently issued by the French Health Department, makes the revelation that at the time of the Fashoda dispute with Great Britain, in 1898, France, fearing war with Great Britain, concentrated 30,000 troops at Cherbourg, where a serious outbreak of fever occurred among the soldiers. A thousand cases were reported, and there were one hundred and twenty deaths.

BRINGING BACK SOLDIERS.

Thirty-seven Thousand More to Sail Before Sept. 17th.

A despatch from London says:—Eighty thousand men of the British army have left South Africa, their return having begun five days before the declaration of peace on the 31st of the month. Arrangements have been made for the return of 37,000 more before September 17th, the sailings of this batch having begun on August 2nd.

Alfred Clarke, a year-old son of Stewart Clarke, of Gore Bay, N. B., died on an 18-foot ladder. Neighbors rescued the child from the edge of the roof.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Winnipeg is threatened with a water famine.

United States capitalists will build a half million dollar hotel at Winnipeg.

Contracts have been let for a \$20,000 addition to St. Joseph's Hospital, London, Ont.

An Order-in-Council has been passed at Ottawa prohibiting the landing of Montreal longshoremen have formed a union, with 3,000 members.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company will increase its yard room at Kingston Junction.

Two nurses of the General Hospital at Winnipeg have been dismissed for neglecting patients.

In the Fish Creek district, Saskatchewan, three Galician settlers have within the past two weeks been instantly killed by lightning, and young Mennonite was also killed from the same cause near Hague.

Aid Foreign.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association is sending five tons of fruit to the Winnipeg Horticultural Show.

The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company have already acquired one million acre tract, situated between Regina and Prince Albert.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company have brought two boiler-makers and machinists from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, to Winnipeg, to take the place of the strikers.

Judge Fisher and Idding Brothers of Columbus, Ohio, have been in Winnipeg seeking the immigration agent with a view of making a purchase of 1,000,000 acres of land in Western Canada, on which to settle the best class of Ohio farmers.

Apliarists state that the yield of honey this year will fall considerably below the average. The amount so far secured is a little more than a third of last year's product. The reason given for the inability of the bees to secure honey is the continued chilly weather.

The Chinese guns, which were presented to Col. Boulanger and by him to the Militia Department, are to be mounted on proper carriages, brightened up, and placed in front of the militia headquarters in Parliament Hill, Ottawa. The guns were taken at the capture of Tientsin, and have a remarkable history.

FOREIGN.

The latest coronation ode was written by Sir George Scott-Walker, the defender of Ladysmith.

The town of Babahoyo, Ecuador, with a population of 2,000, was destroyed by fire.

Poker playing and other forms of gambling by the American Treasury Clerks has been forbidden by Secretary Shaw.

The United States spent over a billion dollars last year, composed of specific appropriations, to the tune of \$800,624,496, and over \$262,000,000 required for authorized contracts.

A Hungarian peasant wheeled his sick wife to Budapest a distance of 110 miles, so that she might have medical attendance, but on arrival the woman died from exhaustion.

It is rumored that the managers of the St. Louis Exposition are about to buy the ancestral home of the Washingtons, near Babylon, England, and transport it to the Exposition.

Dr. S. L. Foote, of Argentine, Kan., aged 80 years, took morphine, apparently by mistake, and left a note describing his death struggles, and giving directions as to the disposal of his property.

Joseph Anderson, a Kansas farmer, in the presence of his wife and four children, three girls and a boy, in the cistern, and then shot himself with a revolver. The mother was absent when the crime was committed.

Sicilian fishermen while fishing in the Straits of Messina discovered a bronze galleon, and have recovered a bronze cannon, and it is believed that the galleon, which was built in the seventeenth century, holds treasure, and an attempt will be made to land it.

Competition among the ticket brokers at Houston, Texas, is so keen that tickets were selling off Saturday afternoon to Chicago at 30 cents and St. Louis for 20 cents, and one broker actually offered a five dollar box of cigars with each ticket.

TO EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIRS.

Government to Make Showing of Farm Products.

A despatch from Ottawa says: It has been decided by the Department of Agriculture to send exhibits of farm products to a number of the State fairs, which are taking place next month. These exhibits are chosen at random from the farm and household products, and will be sent as exhibits to the States in which the fairs are held. The States in which these exhibits will be sent are Ohio, Nebraska, Massachusetts, North and South Dakota, Illinois and Indiana.

In the case of the Wisconsin State Fair, the director of the Wisconsin State Fair, the director of this year will not give space to the Canadian exhibit, so it will be taken to some other point. For the past two years the Canadian exhibit at this fair has been in a very high class, and in fact has been given for the withdrawal of the space privilege this year is that the exhibitor is required for other exhibits. The advisability of awarding this space is a matter which has caused much discussion with the director, some being in favor of it, and others strongly against it.

The Toronto Exhibition opens next week, and promises to be more attractive than ever.

Reports state that the weather has been fine and warm in Manitoba and the Northwest, and in every way favorable for harvest operations, and there is every prospect of its continuing. The crop is estimated to yield 60,000,000 bushels of wheat in Manitoba, and probably 15,000,000 bushels more in the Territories.

Male teachers are becoming more and more scarce each year and in the opinion of an eminent educationalist men are foolish to enter the profession on account of the mean remuneration it affords. In Ontario to-day there are nearly three women teachers to each man engaged in education and it appears that before long the proportion of men will be even smaller than at present.

Already some ten or eleven thousand harvest hands have reached Manitoba, but the cry is still for more, and it is said nine or ten thousand more are wanted at once. The C. P. R. is making every effort to secure the requisite number, and excursion trains will run the last of this week and first of next. It is said about two thousand women have gone to assist in the extra work needed in feeding and caring for the extra harvesters. There is no doubt many who have gone there will elect to stay.

The liquor dealers of this Province are arranging to fight the referendum. An official announcement sent to the members of the Ontario License Holders' Protective Association, states that Mr. Edwin Dickey, the Provincial Secretary, expects to hold two or three meetings a week throughout the province. The announcement contains this exhortation: "In those districts in which such meetings are called, it is hoped he will receive active support of every license holder, so that meetings may be largely attended and arrangements necessary to be adopted in connection with referendum perfected."

A farmers' Organization meeting is called to be held in the Temple Building, corner of Bay and Richmond streets, Toronto, on September 9th at 7:30 p.m. The Weekly Sun says: The aim, we understand, will now be to form an organization solely devoted to the interest of the farm, independent of party politics and outside the legislative bodies, but bringing its interest to bear upon them when the interest of the farm is concerned.

It is necessary to proceed with caution. The agricultural interest is not, like that of the manufacturers, compact, spontaneously organized, with definite objects such as that of a protective tariff, and well furnished with funds for the purchase of political influence. It is widely scattered, and has hitherto been divided against itself by party shibboleths which set half of it against the other half and gave the whole into the hands of the opponents. But caution is not irresolution, and those who take part in the movement will, we are assured, do their best to make it a success.

Agricultural Fairs.

The trotting horse, with the dark past history, and the race shows generally, will disappear from Ontario fairs if Mr. G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, can turn agricultural societies into the educative lines upon which they were originally designed. Fifty-eight fairs have already been arranged in circuits, so that they can be visited by expert judges who will be sent out by the department. These judges will be prepared to give their reasons in all cases.

Arrangements have also been made by Mr. Creelman for demonstrations in apple packing, and about a dozen fairs will have demonstrations in plucking and dressing chickens for home and foreign markets. Whitby and Port Hope will this year put up large tents upon the grounds, in which practical demonstrations will be given in cooking by Miss Smith, of Hamilton, and Miss Hunter, of Toronto. These last demonstrations are given under the auspices of the Women's Institutes recently organized as an extension of the Farmers' Institute work.

Several fairs this year will abandon their regular horse tracks, and have grass rings for their speeding contests, the idea being to get back to a purely exhibitors' fair, free of professionals. The exhibit of horses will this year be larger than ever before, while the number of horse races will be much smaller than for many years past. All of which Supt. Creelman views as a movement in the right direction of making the fairs really educative.

Lightning destroyed James Condon's barn near Lakefield with contents, including a new threshing machine and other machines.

A destructive electrical and hail storm damaged crops in the vicinity of Kingston, destroyed barns and killed a number of cattle. On Thursday evening last fire caused considerable damage to the foundry operated in Belleville by Messrs. Marsh & Henthorne. It broke out in the moulding department, which was gutted, destroying many valuable patterns, etc. The main portion of the building was saved. The building is the property of the Bank of Montreal, and the loss sustained is covered by insurance. Messrs. Marsh & Henthorne's loss is covered by insurance in the Anglo-American, Scottish Union and Canadian companies.

Shoddy in British and American Woollens.

BY ALFRED MANSFIELD, STIRLING, ENGLAND.

The article "Why is Wool so Cheap?" previously published, further states that shoddy is the great feature in the trade of one of the leading towns of the Heavy Woollen District of Yorkshire, and it is well known that the mills do turn out an enormous weight of goods, the material being composed mostly of shoddy, cotton and the like. Sixteenpence to eighteenpence per yard (broad width), is the price of these so-called woollen goods, and plenty of attractive fabrics are made at less.

It is also stated that Scotch manufacturers of tweeds, who hitherto used no shoddy, have had to resort to its use in order to compete with the composition of similar articles largely composed of shoddy produced in several Yorkshire towns and elsewhere.

The manufacture of artificial—and it is somewhat difficult to understand the designation—is said to be a large industry supplying manufacturers with a cheap substitute for the real article.

In speaking of the trade of another town in the Heavy Woollen district, the Yorkshire Observer says it is noted for its classical cloths, cheap dress meltons, dyed in classical shades, which find their chief markets in Greece and the Levantine ports. If all goes well there is a great future for these goods. The twills and serges produced here are in great favor with wholesale clothiers, and, combined with an export demand, a steady trade results the whole year round. Into the composition of the higher grades a percentage of wool enters, but it is small. The cheap costumes which adorn the windows of many mantle shops are made in this locality. Tweeds and mantle cloths from 1s. 3d. per yd. from another important branch, and are made largely throughout this neighborhood. Speaking of military and police clothes, "strength being the test," there is little room for mungo or shoddy, and even the tender wool caused by the Australian drought is not admissible.

A well-known Yorkshire firm replying to an enquiry on the subject states,—"There is so much mixing done now-a-days to bring goods in at such low prices, that it takes a very good man to tell what there is in some of the manufactured articles."

In the Yorkshire Post's annual trade review of December 7th, 1901, a 54 in. cloth is spoken of which sells at 1s. 1d. per yd., which is composed of all shoddy, but is classed as woollen goods.

The Hon. Geo. W. Wallace, San Fe, New Mexico, in an able article on "Substitutes for Wool," recites a statement by a commission house in the trade that 90% of woollen goods contain cotton, and that in 45% the proportion of cotton is 1; and, when in addition to this cotton, the stuff which masquerades under a score of aliases, such as shoddy, mungo, wastes, flock, loon flyings, wool extractions, wool stock, manufactured wool tufts, yarn, etc., etc., the wonder is not that the sales of wool fall off so largely, but that any wool is used at all.

I thoroughly agree with his deduction, and also in his statement that the adulterated cloth has neither the wear or the warmth of honest woollen goods. Mr. Wallace continues by stating that an expert witness before the Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-fourth Congress, testified that the first-class large worsted mills of the United States had put in the French and German process by which short-wool fibres could be used. This is a fact which speaks for itself. Quoting further from the same source, an English correspondent of an American paper writes—"I give designs and particulars for two most excellent cloths. The worsted panting will make a cloth particularly adapted to the American taste, and it can be made very well on a cotton-backed cloth and mungo filling."

Again a trade journal in a technical article says:—"The proper finishing of low-grade face goods requires great skill and care, as generally such goods contain a large percentage of cotton in both warp and filling, the amount of wool being only sufficient to form a face to cover the cotton, and it is seldom of the best quality."

Quoting Mr. Mulhiser, the greatest manufacturer of shoddies in the United States, Mr. Wallace gives the annual consumption of shoddy in the United States at 40 million pounds, displacing 120 million pounds of wool. The National Live Stock Association of America puts the figures for 1900 as follows:—(and this I presume refers to the U.S. only)—Shoddy used in 1900, 74 million pounds, displacing 222 million pounds of wool or equal to 72% of all the wool in the United States that year. In other words it displaced wool equal in quantity to that clipped from 42,990,000 out of the 61,415,000 sheep owned in the United States. Therefore but for this shoddy there would have been used 222 million more pounds of wool.

An instance is given of the discovery by accident of the fact that a most reputable (?) and well known manufacturer, who had a contract to supply the Government with 50,000 army blankets, was found to be stuffing the same with shoddy to the extent of 50%. Cotton is also introduced into blankets made in England, and in some cases, exceeds even 50% of the material used.

The rapid increase in the use of shoddy in the United States is shown by the following figures:—In 1860 thirty establishments had an annual output of a value of \$400,000; in 1890 the census showed ninety-four establishments and a product valued at \$9,208,011.

On Thursday night last lightning struck the barn of Mr. P. A. Shannon, in the 7th con. of Tyndering, burning it to the ground, together with the contents, including the whole of this season's crops. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Well Placed Generosity.

In 1835 List went on a tour in the French provinces. He arrived at the little town of L. to give a concert, as announced. But the inhabitants appeared to take but little interest in musical matters, for when the musician appeared on the platform he found himself face to face with an audience numbering exactly seven persons. List stepped very calmly to the front and, bowing respectfully to the array of empty benches, he delivered himself as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I feel extremely flattered by your presence here this evening, but this room is not at all suitable; the air is literally stifling. Will you be good enough to accompany me to my hotel, where I will have the piano conveyed? We shall be quite comfortable there, and I will go through the whole of my programme."

The offer was unanimously accepted, and List treated his guests not only to a splendid concert, but an excellent supper into the bargain. Next day, when the illustrious virtuoso appeared to give his second concert, the hall was not large enough to contain the crowd which claimed admittance.

Appetite and Hunger.

"Most persons do not discriminate between hunger and appetite," says a doctor of long experience. "Appetite is what makes a man drink or smoke and what makes most men and women eat. Many go through life never knowing what hunger really is. I often fast sixty hours and never feel the worse for it. A friend of mine, a physician in Brooklyn, goes without food sixteen days at a stretch and keeps up his work meanwhile. There isn't an organ that can contract any disease from lack of food. Most of them do become diseased through the effort to take care of too much food. They are all in better tone after a fast. Another thing, hunger is felt only in the mouth and throat. That gone feeling that many complain of is not hunger; that is a form of disease. If persons would eat only when they were hungry and only as much as hunger, not appetite, called for—well we doctors would have to fast."

The Greatest Men.

It would be a difficult task, if not an impossible one, to persuade any half dozen men usually brought together into unanimity of opinion concerning the greatest man who ever lived. Most of them would agree no doubt with Lord Brougham that Julius Caesar was "the greatest man of ancient times," but how many of the six would accept Professor Gardiner's estimate of Cromwell as "the greatest Englishman of all times?" Each of them, we may be reasonably sure, would accept Shakespeare as the greatest poet, yet Lord Lytton once spoke of Milton as "the greatest poet of our country." And where will be found two men out of Scotland to agree with Charles Mackay when he says of Burns that he was "the greatest poet—next perhaps to King David of the Jews—whom any age has produced?"

Portsmouth Harbor.

There has existed a harbor at Portsmouth, England, resorted to by fighting ships from the most ancient times in our history. The Romans undoubtedly used it when they had their stronghold at Portchester, and they appear to have named it Portus Magnus, or the Great Port. The footsteps of the Roman provincials and of the Saxons and Normans may be traced, and from these times onward the name of Portsmouth occurs frequently in our history. The place had attained some measure of importance in the reign of Henry I. Richard Cœur de Lion set sail thence when last he left the shores of his kingdom, and in the time of his successor a naval establishment existed at the port.—London Globe.

Practical Inquiry.

The town council of a thriving burg in the west of Scotland recently acquired a piano for their town hall and appointed three of their number to inspect and report on the purchase. The councillors were not musical experts, but one—a joiner—bending down and applying his eye to the several corners of the instrument, remarked, "I'm nae judge of music, but I'll warrant ye a' the boards are plumb."

No Satisfying Her.

"Women are hard to understand," "Think so?" "Yes; I told her she carried her age well and she was offended." "You don't say?" "Yes; and then I told her she didn't carry it well, and she wouldn't speak."

Profanity of His Profession.

"Who is that scientific gent in room 15?" asked the scrub lady. "I dunno," answered the broom gentleman; "but he's a funny one to swear. You ought to hear him. When he says a 'lot of mold on top of his ink, he said, 'Bellus!' just that way."

His Nickname.

"I hope they don't give my little boy any naughty nicknames in school." "Yes, ma, they call me 'Corns.'" "How dreadful! And why do they call you that?" "Cause I'm always at the foot of the class."

T. Thought It Likely.

Mrs. Dozelle—And will you love me when I'm old and untidy? Dozelle—I suppose so. You see I'll be old and daffy then myself.

Work is the inevitable condition of human life, the true source of human welfare.—Tolstol.

Rain Coats.

Our new stock of Barlo Millerrain Dust and Rain Coats has just come to hand. These are made, under patent, of material rendered waterproof by special process which leaves them light, soft and porous and can be used in all weather. Being very light they are of great service as dust coats for all kinds of travel and stand hardest usage. We have the latest styles and materials in these now in our Mantle Room.

\$5.75
Barlo Millerrain Patent Rain and Dust Proof Coat, Oxford Grey, Fawn or Navy, with velvet collar, yoke back with plaits, pockets, buttons to bottom of skirt, a reliable coat, \$5.75.

\$6.50
Barlo Millerrain Raglan Coat in Oxford, Fawn or Navy, with velvet collar and lapels, Raglan cuffs, two side pockets, "Beatrice," very stylish, \$6.50.

\$4.75
Ladies' Grey, Fawn or Navy, odorless Waterproof Coat, Raglan pockets, ventilated, yoke and plaits, \$4.75.

\$6.75
Barlo Millerrain Rain or Dust Coat, side pockets, cuffs, velvet collar, with two circular shoulder capes, \$6.75.

\$9.75
Dark Castor Barlo Millerrain Coat, with newest wide circular collar, Raglan cuff, fly front, side pockets and good quality pearl buttons, one of our best coats, \$9.75.

\$3.00
Children's Odorless Waterproof Coats, side pockets, ventilated, a thoroughly reliable coat for wet weather, \$3.00.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

Madoc has put down a lot of cement or granolithic walks this season.

Mr. Richard Morton, of Onemee, was thrown out of his buggy and had his back broken.

William Burley, J.P., of Moneymore, North Hastings, not far from Tweed, is now 103 years of age, and his wife also still living, is but a few years younger. They are natives of Ireland, but came to Canada many years ago, where they have lived and prospered ever since. They are both still in the enjoyment of fairly good health, considering their many active years.

The Central Ontario Railway Co. has made many improvements during the past year in many respects, having added new rolling stock, new station buildings, etc. Two weeks ago a fine new station house was opened at Picton. It is a commodious building, handsomely fitted up with all modern conveniences. New stations are being built at Bancroft and at St. Ola also. A large cold storage building 150 x 50 feet is nearly completed at the village of Wellington.

Fred Lee Rice, who was hanged in Toronto the other day for the murder of Constable Bay, admitted to Crown Attorney Curry right after Rutledge's suicide that he (Rice) had shot Boyd.

Mr. G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, who has been travelling through the province lately, reports that there will be a good crop of apples all over. Farmers who have been spraying their orchards will reap the benefit this year, as the Fruit Marks Act No. 1 fruit calls for apples which are 90 per cent. free from scab. The orchards that have been sprayed will be the ones which will fulfil this condition.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE.

Parts of Lots Nos. 38 and 39, 1st concession W. G. Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, County of Prince Edward, containing 12 acres adjoining Demarestville and lying longwise on both sides of the main road. Soil deep loam and clay, in good state of cultivation. Good fences well watered—at the north by lake marsh, and five running wells of pure, cold water. The location is a desirable one; the cellar is a double one, the walls heavy and good. The house is cottage built, nicely situated and up-to-date—two rooms. Drive house, wood and coal at hand; barn 62 x 30, shed stalls 20 x 15, hay barn and stables 40 x 24. Ten acre hop yard with poles for double that acreage. Hop house and kilns complete; dress-class tenant house, Mills, P.O., school, churches, merchants and all mechanical shops right at hand. Nine miles from county town of Picton, 4 miles from village of Northport, where, in their season, the great lake and river through steamers with the Bay of Quinte route touch daily.

Also Lot 20, Big Island, about 50 acres of excellent land, with fair buildings, and land in good state of cultivation. This lies on the north side of Mosquito Bay. For duck hunting, fishing or trapping this is the very best ground along the shores of Bay of Quinte. Terms easy.

NOSTRAND SPRAGUE.

Demorestville, July 29, 1902.
For further particulars inquire of
DR. SPRAGUE, Stirling.

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On AUGUST 30th from stations in Ontario East of Toronto to Sharnburt, Lake and Kingston, and Midland Div. North of Toronto and onward.

One-way tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold, with a certificate extending the trip, before August 31st, without additional cost, to other points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan as above. If purchasers engage as farm laborers at Winnipeg, provided such farm laborers will work not less than 30 days at harvesting, and produce certificate to that effect, they will be returned to the starting point at \$18.00, on or before Nov. 30th, 1902.

Tickets not good on "Imperial Limited." For further particulars and tickets apply to nearest railway agent.
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Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Toronto.

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tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

B. O. HUBBELL,
MARRMORA.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND
Justice of the Peace for county Hastings.

The NEWS-ARGUS
TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,
TO JAN. 1, 1903, 35c.

Hon. Joseph Royal died at Montreal.
The Kingston District Fair and the
Canada Central Fair at Ottawa are be-
ing held this week.

Prominent cattlemen of New Mexico
and Texas are about to remove 1,000,000
cattle to the Northwest and Canada,
and say that the latter country will get
the most of them.

Miss Sartoris, a granddaughter of the
late General U.S. Grant, and Frederick
Roosevelt Scovel, cousin of President
Roosevelt, were married at Cobourg,
Ont., on Saturday last.

Commissioner of Colonization South-
west states that there are now 3,500
people in Temiscamingue district, and
that the population will be fully 5,000
this winter. In five years he predicts
that the population will be 25,000.

It is stated on good authority that
within a year or so the Grand Trunk
Railway have expended in the laying
of new track, and in regrading along
almost the entire line between Toronto
and Oshawa, the sum of nearly \$300,-
000; and that the improvements under-
way, and that will be completed in a
month's time, between Toronto and
Port Hope, total an expenditure of
something in the neighborhood of \$1,-
000,000.

A Poem on Fate.
You cannot choose your earthly lot
Nor right all the wrongs.
The claim likes not
The chowder hot
But that's where he belongs.

The Press Agent.
Basanio—What is the matter with
Bluejows tonight?
Rialto—His press agent has published
a story about his extreme modesty,
and he is trying to act the part—
Judge.

Might and Main.
The mighty hunter shook with fright
The lion howled with pain!
The hunter ran with all his might,
The brute with all his mane!

A Successful Man.
Susan—Deed he is. He's won de
prize at a dozen cake walks.

Springtime.
She's trimming her skirts with the daisies
In meadows where blooms are shed
And silver ribbons of sunshine
Blend with the rainbow's red.

Agreed With Her.
The Old Lady (in a railway carriage)
—I object to smoking.
The Navy—Quite right, mum. It's
a bad habit for ladies of your time
of life.

TRAPPED THROUGH A TRAP

Copyright, 1901, by A. S. Richardson

The New York-Boston game was re-
sponsible for the quarrel.

Miss Everett, the sweetheart of the
"Star of the Desert" company, was an
enthusiastic "fan" and would have
staked the last cent of her salary on
the result of the game. Hugh Trus-
cott, business manager of the com-
pany, accommodated the young woman
to the extent of a small valet and
losing, paid the price, a two pound box
of bonbons, without a murmur. Edna
Brink, the leading lady, who was Trus-
cott's fiancée, was not interested in
baseball and resented the presence on
Miss Everett's dressing table of any-
thing sent by her intended.

Without stopping to inquire the na-
tive of the gift she returned Truscott
his ring with the following note:

My Dear Mr. Truscott—Since you find it
necessary to make gifts to Miss Everett
may I suggest that the enclosed may
be of use to you. It is a valuable ex-
planation. I need not tell you that I
will read no letter you may send, nor
will I listen to you should you be in-
sistent enough to engage me in conversation.

EDNA BRINK.
For three days Truscott had made
every effort to explain the affair and
renew his happy relations with the girl
whom he really loved with the strong-
est emotion of his life, but he had
failed ignominiously. And now he
stood fingering a telegram from the
New York backer of the company or-
dering him to report to the metropol-
itan office for the purpose of organ-
izing a No. 2 company. He had twenty
minutes to effect a reconciliation with
Edna, and he knew that if he left the
company without making his peace
he need have no hope.

He rushed back on the stage, deter-
mined to speak with her at any cost.
The curtain had just risen on the third
act, showing the encampment of desert
robbers. Miss Brink, as her captive,
lay at the rear of the stage. For the
climax of the act the comedian would
cut her fetters, and after a stirring
scene they would fight their way to
liberty. But in the meantime she must
lie there, and Truscott stood helpless
in the wings.

He sought the stage manager. "Asht-
on," he whispered, "I leave for New
York in twenty minutes, and I must
speak to Miss Brink."
"Don't see how, old man. She's on
there now for at least twenty-five min-
utes."

Truscott grasped him by the shoulder.
"I tell you I must. Don't say I
can't. It means all the world to me."



TRUSCOTT MOUNTED THE TABLE AND LOW-
ERED THE TRAPDOOR.

Ashton had heard of the broken en-
gagement. He was sympathetic, but
not resourceful.

"Can't I go on as an Arab and get
speech with her?" pleaded Truscott.
"And break up the scene? Not on
your life. Look out, there's my cue!"
And away hurried Ashton.

Truscott groined. Three minutes of
the precious twenty had already been
wasted. A stage hand, seeing the trou-
bled look, asked if there was anything
he could do. Truscott grasped at this
straw of hope.

"I want to speak immediately with
Miss Brink. Can you figure out any
way?"

The stage hand shook his head, then
suddenly grinned.

"Come on!" and he drew Truscott
down the dark stairway leading under
the stage. Presently they paused di-
rectly under the center of the stage.
Truscott could hear the scuffling of
the stage robbers' steps overhead. The
stage hand was pushing a small table
forward and studying the beams above
him.

"There," he said, "is the trapdoor
they used for 'Faust' last week. Drop
it carefully, and you'll be looking at
hear what you say all right; only for
the love of heaven and my job don't
show your head above the hole."

The stage hand slipped away, finger-
ing a crisp bill. Very gently Truscott
mounted the rickety table and lowered
the trapdoor. Edna turned slightly at
the sound, and her eyes expressed
great displeasure as they met his
pleading gaze. More than this she
could not do. She faced the audience.

"Edna," he whispered, "I must leave
here in ten minutes for New York. The
governor's sent for me. Write me at
the Criterion. Tell me you're not
angry."

The face so tantalizingly near his
own was that of the sphinx.

"Don't hold this miserable misunder-
standing against me," he urged. "You
wouldn't give me a chance to explain.
I lost a bet on the New York-Boston
game, and I had to be decent and pay
it. Miss Everett will tell you so. She
is nothing to me."

Polite surprise in Edna's eyes.

"I give you my word," he declared
impetuously, "I have cared for no wo-
man since I met you. Have you had
cause to doubt me before?"

The eyes were expressive again.
"As a matter of fact, Miss Everett
is engaged to marry Clark of the Hil-
son Opera company. It was only on
Clark's account that I was polite to her."

The eyes looked perplexed. Truscott
began to leave.

"Show me you forgive me," he plead-
ed. "We were so happy. Don't you
remember the night you promised to
be my wife? You said you'd never
misjudge me."

The eyes were reminiscent.

"Don't send me away with malice in
your heart. I've not been with you
enough in the past three days? Let
me sleep on the train tonight, happy
in the knowledge that you still love
me."

There were tears in the eyes now.

"If you forgive me, close your right
eye."

Slowly the lid drooped. A tiny smile
crept round her mouth.

"If you love me very much, close
both eyes," he murmured.

Both blue eyes were now shrouded
by the lids. Truscott sighed happily.

"After that," he declared, "I must
kiss you. My time is almost up. Quick
—if you can, roll over the trap."

Edna glanced at the stage manager.
His back was turned. The audience
saw the captive roll over, apparently
to ease her strained position, but to
the man beneath the trap the move
had a different meaning. He stood on
tiptoe, and for one brief instant their
lips met in a kiss of reconciliation.

"I will leave the ring for Ashton to
give you, and God bless you, sweet-
heart," he whispered. One more kiss,
and the trap was closed. Two minutes
later Truscott was on the stage.

"Ashton, give this package to Miss
Brink when she comes off and tell her
I'll wire from New York."

"Sure, old man, but how did you
manage it?"

Truscott's eyes were dancing with
happiness and triumph.

"That was easy. I trapped her
through—a trap."

The Elephant in Ancient History.

The word used both in Assyrian and
in Hebrew for the elephant is habba,
which survives to the present day in
the vernacular of the Malabar coast
and of Ceylon as the name of the
Indian elephant. This is usually re-
garded as conclusively showing that
Solomon must have traded with India,
but the curious fact remains that the
Egyptian name of the elephant is ab
or abu, which appears to be the same
word. In like manner the Hebrew
word for the apes which Solomon's
traders brought from the east, is koph,
which has been compared with the
Tamil name for the monkey. It also
occurs in the Sanskrit as kapi, and was
adopted by the Greeks as kepos or
kebos and by the Latins as cepus, but
here also we are confronted by the
fact that the Egyptian word for ape is
similar.

Possibly the African elephant was
not known till later times in Egypt and
hence received an Asiatic name, as did
the horse and the camel. To the Assy-
rians both the two humped Bactrian
and the single humped Arab camel
were well known, and the former may
have already been used by traders in
Asia Minor, where it still is found.

A List of Animals.

Here is a list that ought to be in your
scrapsbook. It tells you how many
years certain animals live under ordi-
nary conditions:

The elephant, 100 years and upward;
rhinoceros, 200; camel, 100; lion, 25 to
50; tiger, leopard, jaguar and hye-
na (in confinement) about 25; beaver,
50; deer, 20; wolf, 20; fox, 14 to 16;
llama, 15; chamois, 25; monkey and
rabbit, 15 to 19; hare, 8; squirrel, 7;
badger, 15; swine, 25; stag, under 50;
horse, 30; ass, 30; sheep, under 10;
goat, 20; ox, 30; swan, parrot and ra-
ven, 200; eagle, 100; goose, 30; hen
and pigeon, 10 to 16; hawk, 30 to 40;
crane, 24; blackbird, 10 to 12; peacock,
20; pelican, 40 to 50; thrush, 1 to 10;
wren, 2 to 3; nightingale, 15; blackcap,
15; linnet, 14 to 23; goldfinch, 20 to 24;
redbreast, 10 to 12; skylark, 10 to 30;
titlark, 5 to 6; chaffinch, 20 to 24; star-
ling, 10 to 12; carp, 70 to 100; pike, 30
to 40; salmon, 16; codfish, 14 to 17; eel,
10; crocodile, 100; tortoise, 100 to 200;
whale, estimated, 1,000; queen bees
live 4 years; drones, 4 months; worker
bees, 6 months.

A Medieval Survival.

The inhabitants of a faraway village
in Surrey have been enjoying a quaint
medieval survival in the sale by auc-
tion of a local meadow. Long ago,
when the world was not so busy as it
is today, the landlord of the White
Brown meadow at Borne bequeathed
the meadow subject to an auction sale
which every now and again adds to
the gaiety of this rural population. At
each bid a boy sets out to run to
give the bidder the common lands in
exchange for the money. The White Brown
meadow is let to the bidder whose offer
is unchallenged when the last boy
returns.

Equally curious is the candlelight
auction at Wharton, in Warwickshire,
where the right of grazing upon the
roadside and the common lands is sold
each year to the man who bids highest
before the last flicker of a candle dies
away. As the tallow candle burns
away bidding begins, and the road sur-
veyor, who acts as auctioneer, encour-
ages the bidders with such phrases as
"Get on, gentlemen, please; the light's
burning!"—St. James Gazette.

A Mountain Town.
There is a town of 600 inhabitants on
the top of the Mount of Olives.

For Toothache.
Equal parts of alum and salt, or
even salt alone, placed on a piece of
cotton wool and inserted in the hollow
of an aching tooth will often give re-
lief when other means have failed.

Elephants' Teeth.
An elephant has only eight teeth al-
together. At fourteen years the ele-
phant loses its first set of teeth, and a
new set grows.

An Amusing Error.
William Black was once the victim
of an amusing typographical error. In
one of his books the heroine died of
a dose of opium, but the compositor got
in his fine work on the passage, and
when the novel appeared the first edi-
tion stated that she died of "a dose of
opinion."

An Old Roman Law.
The law of the early Romans which
compelled the people to make free use
of green vegetables and combine them
with their meats taught them to use
the salad plants extensively.

Bricks and Water.
An ordinary brick will absorb as
much as sixteen ounces of water.

Sardines.
To skin sardines slip each into boil-
ing water, and then the skin will easily
be removed with a knife. For sar-
dines the fish must always be skinned.

Moist Hands.
Moist hands may be made more com-
fortable by washing and brushing them
in tepid water in which a few grains
of alum or a few drops of aromatic
sulphuric acid have been dissolved.
Dry them with a rough towel and dust
the palms with talcum powder.

Moon and Weather.
It is said of the moon that "if the
new moon appears with the points of
the crescent turned up the month will
be dry; if the points are turned down,
it will be wet."

Salt Takes Out Ink.
Ink stains can be taken out by the
application of dry salt while the ink
is wet. As soon as the salt is discol-
ored by the ink brush it off and put on
some more, dampening it a little. This
is to be continued until the stain is out.

Milk.
When sweet milk has just been
brought in from the cow and is still
warm, it is said that it will keep
sweet much longer if the pan or pitcher
in which it is to be poured is scalded
and partly cooled so as not to change
the temperature too abruptly.

Italian Assassins.
In Italy thirty persons out of 10,000
die by the assassin's knife.

Sorrel.
Sorrel may be mixed with tender
leaves of dandelion and dressed simply
with bacon cut in little strips, fried,
and added with the bacon fat.

Three Long Words.
The two longest words in Worcester,
Webster or the Century dictionary are
said to be palatopharyngolaryngeal
and transubstantiationists. A longer
one is noted in American Notes and
Queries. It is methylbenzomethoxy-
ethyltetrahydrodipyrrolicarboxylic acid.

Spiders a Barometer.
If spiders in spinning their webs
make the termination filaments long,
we may, in proportion to their length,
conclude that the weather will be se-
rene and continue so for ten or twelve
days.

A Simple Life Saver.
It is not generally known that when
a person falls into the water a common
felt hat may be made use of as a life
preserver, and by placing the hat upon
the water, rim down, with the arm
round it, pressing it slightly to the
breast, it will bear a man up for hours.

Iron Plows.
Cast iron plows were introduced
about 120 years ago and were much ob-
jected to upon the ground that they
poisoned the land.

Pineapple Juice.
The best lubricant for the organs of
the throat is pineapple juice. It is said
that people living in countries where
the cone shaped fruit is grown never
suffer from bronchial affections.

Table Decoration.
An attractive way of decorating the
table for a small function is to stand
a tall crystal vase in a shallow bowl
of cut or baccarat glass, the bowl filled
with short stemmed flowers and the
vase with a few long stemmed bloss-
oms.

The Yew Tree.
Palms never live more than 250
years. The yew is the longest lived of
trees.

An Australian Custom.
The natives of Australia tie the
hands of their dead together and pull
out their nails. This is for fear the
corpse may scratch its way out of the
grave and become a vampire.

Buildings.
Buildings are at one and the same
time the most affectionate and feroc-
ious of animals. One of the species
will guard with its life the person or
property of its master from either ac-
tual or fancied danger.

Our Newspapers.
In the United States newspapers ap-
pear in twenty-four different lan-
guages.

EXIT NO. 1214

Copyright, 1901, by T. C. McClure

My acquaintance with No. 1214
began in Phil Casey's court. Hand-
ball is the most democratic sport in the
world. One day No. 1214 and I found
ourselves pitted as partners against a
judge of the supreme court and a
lightweight prizefighter, and although
his honor played a pretty rough game
we beat them by a close score.

Close was it, in fact, that a spirit of ri-
valry was engendered which estab-
lished our competition as a regular
Saturday afternoon event thereafter.
Later I met 1214 on his beat on the
big bridge, and when I was kept late
in my office that spring I would walk
across for the sake of the talk with
my big police friend. A master of
hand, eye and temper I already knew
him to be; now I came to know him
as a poet in the rough, beset with long-
ings and emotions which he did not
himself understand. The sight of the
littered ships, inbound with all
sails set or outbound for the great
unknown world, stirred the very soul
of him.

"Will ye look at her now, walkin'
like a great lady an' with the shape
of one!" he would cry, with a kindling
eye to the curve of the full bosomed
sails. "An' where might she be
bound, I dunno? But it's well I'd like
to go with her."

"And leave your place on the force?"
I asked.
"An' I'll be doin' it one of these
days. Why not? I have no wife nor
family an' a tidy sum in the bank."

"And where will you go then?"
"Ah, where? That's a thing no man
knows, meself least of all."

One Friday evening as I was walk-
ing across with the big policeman the
talk suddenly shifted from the mor-
row's game.

"Sure, I think the judge plays a lit-
tle overhand for his point," No. 1214
had been saying; "that backhand-
er he took me over the jaw, now, an' me
just reachin' for the ball. A referee
wud ha' called a hinder on him. Ac-
cidental? Sure, don't I know that his
honor is too much of a gentleman—
Whisht! What's that, now?" he inter-
rupted himself as a dark shadow shot
in front of us.

"A nighthawk out collecting insects,"
said I.

"Is it, now? I think witches was in-
vited when the first Irishman clapped
on to one of them birds. Do ye think,
sir"—he spoke diffidently and after a
pause—"that there is anything in this
belaft that we was once some kind of
animal or creature?"

"It is a very odd belief, John," said I.
"Thin, if there's a breath of truth in
it I think I was some creature that flew
before I was born this time to be a
policeman. There's times, sir, when
I'll be byant by the rail there an' I'll
be lookin' an' longin' an' longin' an'
lookin' till I could leap out to take my
chances with the sea birds there."

With such vehemence did he speak
that I was disturbed. "Why, John,"
said I, "you'd do well to ask for a
transfer. Gazing down a hundred odd
feet till you want to leap isn't a safe
diversion."

"An' ye needn't to be worryin'
about that, sir, thank ye," said he
quietly. "I'll not take the jump—not
before the birds tache me to fly."

"We'll need to be in our best trim
for them tomorrow afternoon," said I
as he turned back to his beat. "So
keep your head steady, John."

When I reached the court on the fol-
lowing afternoon, I found the light-
weight, who rejoiced in the cognomen
of Bunt Hahn, serving long ones into
the left hand rear corner, which was
the supreme court's weakest point. No.
1214 did not appear, and I had to pic-
up a recruit, whereby the bench and
the ring won a hollow victory.

On the following morning the news-
papers printed paragraphs to the effect that
Patrolman John Hannerty was miss-
ing, and the evening papers exploited it
into a mystery. It seems that the offi-
cer had disappeared from his beat on
the bridge. That he did not leave at
either end seemed certain, for he would
have had to pass several brother offi-
cers. At 11:55 he had been seen near
the railing; at three minutes after mid-
night he had gone, leaving neither
trace or clue. There seemed to be but
one inference, and five evening papers
printed pictures of the alleged suicide
which were chiefly remarkable from
the fact that no two of them were in
the faintest degree alike. What little
element of mystery there was left was
considered to be destroyed by the
washing ashore of a policeman's coat
and trousers on the following morning.
That evening the mystery had a sud-
den revival, for police badge No. 1214
reached the bridge police station by
mail. Detective work, amateur and
professional, got no further than the
fact that the badge had been mailed in
a plain white envelope in a mailbox
near the water front. Theories were
advanced, refuted, defended and re-
placed by new theories until some
newer matter came to occupy the pub-
lic's avid mind.

At the handball court No. 1214 was
not forgotten, and in many a hard
fought contest with his honor and
Bunt I missed his quick eye and inde-
structible hands, for he had few equals
at the sport. One day nearly six
months after his disappearance, when
the judge and I were arguing a point
Bunt handed while awaiting Bunt
and a fourth man, there burst in sud-
denly a sailorman in bad repair. So

close behind him as to suggest a vio-
lent, propulsive force came the prize-
fighter.

"He didn't come when I told ast
him," panted Bunt, "so I had to jolt
up his manners," indicating a cut lip
and a badly banged eye which the visitor
was ruefully rubbing. "I caught him
down here on the river front. He was
telling about Johnny Hannerty. Speak
up, ye dago Swede, or I'll land yer an-
other."

"I dunno about no Johnny Hann-
erty," said the sailor doggedly, but with
an eye to Bunt's twitching left. "I was
telling some mates about a crazy man
what flew aboard the Glovanna."

"Wait a moment," interrupted the
judge. "Let us get this straight. What
did you say he did?"

"He said he flew aboard," said the
sailor. "I dunno if he spoke true. I
never seen him fly, but I dunno no
other way he could have got aboard."

"Tell the rest of it—tell the rest of it,
or I'll tear yer ear off!" vociferated the
ferocious Bunt.

"Hahn," said his honor quietly, "or-
der a drink for our seafaring friend,
please, and let him spin his yarn un-
interruptedly."

Being refreshed, the sailor proceeded
with a better grace: "We'd passed un-
der the bridge about midnight, on our
way out, last April fools' day. 'Twas
a high tide, for we just scraped under
with our mainmast gallant mast down.
It was my watch on deck. We was
just getting into the bay when I see a
man comin' down the mainmast rat-
lines. He wasn't no man we'd shipped
an' he didn't have no clothes, only shirt

The Power of Persuasion

Or Lady Caraven's Labor of Love.

CHAPTER II.

September had almost passed when the Earl mentioned home. He asked his wife if she could tear herself from the dissipations of Paris. He wondered that she looked so bright at going away. He did not know what she was thinking. Here, in this brilliant, sunny Paris, he had not shown any love for her; he had, in fact, hardly seen her—he had treated her as a perfect stranger. But it might be different in his own home—it might be different at Ravensmere, where he would be alone with her; he might learn to care for her then.

"You look pleased at the idea of going," he said, briefly.

"I am pleased," she replied. "Are you not?"

"No. I like Ravensmere; but it is very dull. It is suitable for what people call lovers of nature—the scenery around it is among the finest in England; but I am always dull there."

"We must hope it will be different now," she said, timidly.

He thought she meant because of the increase in his prosperity. She meant because she would be there, and would try to amuse him.

"I do not know," he said. "I fancy it will be pretty much the same."

She turned away, wounded by his coldness.

It was a chill even at the end of October when the Earl and Countess of Caraven reached Ravensmere. No preparations had been made to receive and welcome them. There was no gathering of tenants. The Earl's tenants simply detested the sound of his name. They had been heavily burdened, so the Earl's confidential agent, Mr. Blantyre, that they had no welcome left for his master. They considered him an unjust landlord, and they did not scruple to say so. There was no glad shouts of welcome for him; even the curly-headed children had heard of the Earl's folly and neglect that they had no cheer for him when his carriage drove through the streets of Court Raven.

It was but a sorry welcome home. The Earl felt humiliated, disgraced. He remembered to have heard his father speak of the Earl's folly when he had brought his young wife home—how that fair bride, his mother, had listened with tears in her eyes to the cheers and cries of welcome—how she had clasped her husband's hand, saying: "We will deal with them as we wish Heaven to deal with us." Now he brought his wife home and not a cheer was raised for him; there was not a cry of welcome, not a smile. Strange voices greeted him, strange faces surrounded him. His wife looked sad and wistful. A brilliant fire was burning in all the rooms, while a chill, grey fog hung like a pall without, but the bright fires and the bright light could not give warmth to their reception.

They dined together almost in silence. Lord Caraven did not tell his wife what a comfort he felt to see the family plate once more in use. He dined with a slightly overcast face, the magnificence of everything around him. How little she dreamed that her fortune preserved the grand old place from utter ruin—that but for her the massive plate, the beautiful pictures, even the old walls themselves, would have passed from the Caravens, and the family name would have been written in the dust!

Perhaps some such thought occurred to him as he looked at the sweet face before him; perhaps that thought made him feel a little more kindly toward Hilary.

After all she had saved him from ruin. He might think what he would of her—she was a money-lender's daughter—she had been given to him with her money in exchange for his title and position—her father was cunning, shrewd, and mercenary, unscrupulous and ambitious—yet she had certainly saved him from the blackest ruin that could fall on mortal man. It made him feel a little more kindly toward her, but he did not love her—nothing was further from his thoughts; still he remembered that but for her he would never have seen Ravensmere again.

That gave him the idea that she, too, was entitled to some consideration. He had told her she should frankly enough that he should never like her, and he knew that he never should. But the money she had brought him saved him from ruin. He ought to study her comfort and

be grateful to her. After dinner was over, instead of lingering over his claret, he joined her into the drawing-room.

Perhaps the hour that followed was the happiest Hilary had known since her marriage. At the Hotel Maurice, although he had been careful to show her every kindness, he had not thought of her or studied her. At Ravensmere, it was quite different. The servants, who knew, would watch him closely, and would make their own comments on his behavior; and, if they saw that he slighted his wife, they would intimate the example quickly enough. That he would not allow. She was only a money-lender's daughter—a woman he could never like—but she had saved him from ruin; she should at least be respected.

She chose her rooms in the western wing—rooms that opened on to a broad beautiful terrace—from the windows of which one saw pleasant glimpses of garden and distant landscape. The housekeeper, Mrs. Hampton, showed her over the whole suite. Lady Caraven preferred the west wing.

"Your ladyship has decided then on this suite?" said the housekeeper.

Lady Caraven did not even hear her; she was looking sadly round the rooms. How many years would this be her home? How many long weary hours of suspense and pain would she pass here? Would she soon tire of this gilded splendor? She would be always alone—her rooms always silent and desolate; no loving face would brighten them, no glad voices cheer them. Alone all her life! No wonder that she turned with a sigh from the flower-strewn window.

The housekeeper looked curiously at the young face with the sad sweet eyes.

"You have decided, my lady, upon these rooms?" she repeated.

"Yes," said the young countess; "I prefer them to any others. And I will remain here now while my boxes are unpacked. I will not go down again."

Mrs. Hampton thought her decision strange, indeed; it was the young wife's first evening in her husband's home, yet she preferred remaining alone in her rooms while he was alone down stairs.

"Shall I take that message to the Earl?" she asked.

Lady Caraven looked up in some surprise.

"Oh, no," she replied. "Lord Caraven will not expect me."

And the housekeeper, who was a shrewd woman in her way, thought that it seemed a strange kind of marriage where husband and wife preferred solitude to each other's society.

(To Be Continued.)

Confusion of Caste

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The summer was beginning to pass into autumn when Dorcas ended her visit to Mrs. Harcourt, and went back again to her father's house. She had given her promise by that time to become Frank's wife in two more months.

"You must let me go with you," he said to her, when she was preparing for her journey; but she shook her head.

"Papa would not want you, you know," she told him a little sadly. "He does not love you—and he will never love you, I am afraid." So she went home alone.

When she reached Shepton, it was Letty, and not her father, who came to meet her at the station.

"Yes—your papa is well—he's pretty well, my dear—but he didn't seem to care to come out this afternoon," Letty said. "He doesn't go out much now. You see, he misses you—that's how it is. I get him to take a turn with me about the garden on most days; but what he likes best is to sit indoors with his books. You mustn't mind if he doesn't say very much to you at first, my darling. He's got to be very quiet these few weeks."

Dorcas found her father sitting at his desk when, hurrying across the hall, she opened the study door. At the sound of her step he turned his head quickly, but he did not rise; he merely held out his hand.

"Child, so you have come back?" he said.

He looked at her gravely and almost coldly after she had kissed him; she stood at his side. The sudden tears had come to her eyes; the sight of the lonely figure had given a sharp pang to her.

When he said to her, after a few moments, "And you have been very happy, have you not, my dear?" for a moment or two she could not speak.

All that first evening he said very little to her. He sat with her and Letty, and seemed to listen while she talked to her mother, but he said hardly anything to her himself, and never uttered Frank's name. In the twilight she asked him if he would not come out into the garden with her, but he shook his head and said, "Not to-night, my dear—not to-night," he said.

"Is he angry with me still?" Dorcas asked her mother, sadly, when she went to bed, and she cried a little before she fell asleep.

As the days went on, Mr. Trelawney came by degrees to seem to expect her at the study with him again—to look for her if she was long in coming—to fall once more into the old habit of taking help from her in his work. He was kind and tender to her as before, but never jested together; he never for a long time asked her any questions about Frank, nor made any direct reference to her marriage. Sometimes with a certain glances in his eyes, she noticed that he would turn from her to her mother, and ask for little services from Letty that she had always done for him of old. He was very gentle to his wife, and would sit sometimes holding her hand in his.

He had answered a letter that Dorcas had written to him from the Dorcas House after Frank's arrival there, asking for his consent to her marriage in the autumn, so that she knew he was not ignorant of the time when she was to go away; but for several weeks after that time he never spoke to her about her leaving him.

The period of her stay was almost half past before one night, as they sat alone, he said to her, abruptly—"We shall have been together, my dear, for one-and-twenty years."

"Yes, for twenty-one years," he repeated after a minute. "That is a long time, Dorcas—and we have been very happy with one another. No father and daughter in this world, I think, were ever happier. You must remember me a little still when you are gone. Yes, yes,"—for she tried to interrupt him—"I know you will, I know you will, my dear. Only you are going to begin your real life now—and I am ending mine."

He took her hand, and hid her face upon it, and the tears came, and she tried to say something about the pain of this time passing away; but the broken sentence reached no ending.

"You know I would not keep you if I could," he said, after a little while. "I may have seemed very selfish, but I would not do that. You shall go to your new home with your father's whole heart's blessing. I do not wish you ever to make him happy; tell him I give you to him—my own treasure!—to be a light in his house, as you have been in mine."

He took her in his arms after that, and broke into one deep sob as he clasped her to him. A few minutes afterwards, as they were sitting hand in hand, he spoke to her a little about Frank, and for the first time asked her some questions about her future home. The girl's heart was full, and she could hardly answer him; but she was young, that coming life of hers seemed to her in prospect very bright, and she talked of it to her father presently, with a happy smile upon her lips.

It was on a morning in October that Dorcas was married, very quietly, without either bridesmaids or marriage breakfast. That was her own wish, and the Harcourts did not oppose it. Mrs. Harcourt came to the wedding, and drove back when it was over to Woodlands; at the church door they all parted.

In almost complete silence Mr. Trelawney and Letty walked home about her father's house. The girl's heart was full, and she could hardly answer him; but she was young, that coming life of hers seemed to her in prospect very bright, and she talked of it to her father presently, with a happy smile upon her lips.

"We must bear this together—and I am very weak. You must hold me up," he said.

THE END.

ON THE FARM.

STUDY CONDITIONS.

What one can grow with profit another can only grow at a loss, because the conditions of the market. The first consideration of importance is, to grow such fruits and vegetables only as can be grown to perfection in your locality. That matter settled, the study your markets, and this is a study, as the marketing of fruits and vegetables during the past 25 years has undergone a radical change. The question arises, can he be grown to the best advantage, or with the greatest profits?

The first consideration is, what vegetables or fruits will be the most productive in the soil and situation have for them? At the same time, what will reach the greatest degree of perfection? It is not quantity that brings the highest price, consequently the most remunerative. It is an axiom in agriculture that there are certain districts in all countries, and some particular farms in each, which are well adapted for the production of a given crop, as for instance, celery, which in some localities has a richer, nuttier flavor than in others; in such localities it should be made a specialty. In our locality the lima bean, while fairly good, does not compare in richness with those grown on a heavy loam, or rich alluvial soil. And such is the case with all other local and vegetables. Consequently we should select for our markets varieties as will give the greatest satisfaction.

In regard to those favored localities their advantages arise not less from the nature and properties of the soil being favorable to the production of one particular vegetable or fruit, than to the infinitely greater care and attention, which is given to the growing of the crop. Many of our farmers say the extra quality of their productions is largely due to extra care given to their cultivation.

After ascertaining what you can produce, the next step is to know what the market demands, then grow accordingly. In supplying a local market a much greater variety will be required than if grown for the markets in the large cities, which are in a great measure supplied by those who grow largely of a single variety. This is much better for the gardener, as he can keep every rod of his soil constantly at work doing something, and land suffers from idleness as much as individuals.

In all cases, the proper method to pursue is to keep the land constantly at work. It is no more exhausting to the land to raise a crop of vegetables than a crop of weeds, and nature will not permit idleness in the soil; if it is not employed with the useful it will be with the useless. Whenever there is a vacant spot cover it with spinach if nothing else is wanted. As a fertilizer for some other crop it is valuable, and if it can be sold, and there is always a demand for it, it is doubly valuable.

FEEDING YOUNG TURKEYS.

After the eggs are all hatched and the young turks are taken off and placed in their house and yard, give them their first meal, which should be stale bread crumbs soaked with milk and hard-boiled eggs. Boil an egg five minutes and it will be tough and indigestible, but boil it half an hour and it will be easily crumbled. When four or five days old begin feeding curds, and give all the sour milk they will drink. Chop onion tops and lettuce and give with the food until they begin picking up worms and tender grass. Twice or three times a week give a little pepper in the food. Don't give too much—their mouths are not lined with sheet iron—but season as if you expected to eat it yourself.

By the third week, begin feeding cooked corn meal. Do not give a full meal at first, but add a little more each day, until you are giving them a full meal, and feed entirely on cooked corn meal, with all the sour milk they will drink. Never feed any raw meal to your turkeys. It should always be cooked by baking until the turkeys are of feeding grain before they are able to digest it will kill fully one-half of the brood.

When six or eight weeks old, feed cracked corn or wheat screenings at night. From the time when you begin feeding them until they are fully feathered and have thrown out the red on their heads, feed five or six times a day; then if insects are plenty they will thrive on two meals a day, cooked corn meal and potatoes in the morning, and cracked corn or other grain at night.

The chief cause of mortality among young turkeys is their exposure to wet before they are fully feathered. The ordinary turkey raiser trusts a good deal to the instinct of the mother turkey, and the mother turkey, if left to herself, will take care of her brood, and will not let them get wet in the morning and wander around in the wet grass in search for food long before they are able to get out of bed. A hen mother will be very apt to bring her brood home at nightfall, but for the first few nights you will have to drive the turkey mother home. After being driven home a few nights she will probably be content with any urging, especially if you give her a good meal after she goes into the pen.

Should a sudden shower come up while the turkeys are out, drive them to their coops. If any get chilled and refuse to eat, take them to the house, dry and warm them thoroughly, return to the mother and give her a good feed with plenty of red pepper or ginger

mixed in. Where insect forage is abundant, turkeys will pick the greater part of their living for three or four months and in such localities it will do to turn them out after they are three months old without any breakfast, but they should always have a handful of grain at night, even if they come home with full crops.

COST OF FEEDING.

At a milking trial held in connection with one of the recent summer shows in England, the cow which was awarded the first prize produced over 6 gallons of milk in the day, and her milk was so rich in quality that it produced over 4 pounds of butter. At the same show there were on exhibition other cows of the same breed and practically the same size and weight, which produced only 2 to 3 gallons of milk, and barely 1 pound of butter. It would be a mistake to suppose that the feeding of one of the last named would cost as much as the six-gallon cow; because, as a rule, the better milkers are a cow the more food will she consume. It is only natural that a cow yielding 6 gallons of milk should require a much more liberal food ration than one producing less, than half that quantity. The difference in the cost of feeding the cows in question would not, however, be anything like so marked as their relative milk yields would suggest. In fact, it is found that cows producing only 13 gallons to 2 gallons—that is, 6 to 8 quarts—per day cost as much to keep as those yielding double that quantity. It is only when calculations of this kind are gone into that the difference between good and bad milkers can be properly estimated. At least occasional tests should be made of the milk which all the cows in a herd are producing, and a similar test should be made of the food they are consuming, and if it is found, as it is to be feared will be only too frequently the case, that the animals are not giving a sufficient return for the cost of the food which they are disposing of, they should be got rid of at the first opportunity, and their places filled by others capable of giving a better return for the food.

WEEDY MILK.

There are weedy pastures in the land and there are pastures free from weeds. It is plain that the milk from clean pastures and not from weedy pastures we have in the creamery, the better the chance to get a good flavor. The creamery manager, in order to manage, must know the farm conditions of each and every patron, and the weedy milk must be separated so as to run as little milk as possible into the cream. As it is not practicable to keep all the milk from clean pastures separate from that coming from weedy pastures at the weigh-can—at least it may not be practicable—the proper caper is to separate all the cream, thick and rich, running the minimum of milk into the cream, then take same cans of milk from patrons with pastures free from weeds, patrons who are not tidy, to keep the milk pure and uncontaminated, and dump this milk straight into the cream vat in sufficient quantity to insure the right percentage of fat in the cream and cause it to ripen in time. This is a winning method—a winner because it is founded upon nature and common sense.

GREAT AIRSHIP.

Being Built by Prof. Bell, Inventor of the Telephone.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, of telephone fame, is hard at work at Baddeck, Cape Breton, on a flying machine. He has taken great interest in this matter for some years, and was in hopes that the machine which Prof. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, was said to be perfecting a few years ago would prove a success. This machine was so far successful that Prof. Langley was able to make it keep some extent, but nothing has been heard about it for a long time. Prof. Bell has taken up the problem. He has been constructing a flying machine in Cape Breton which is nearing completion, and comes that it is nearing completion. It is the utmost secrecy is maintained it is reported that the machine is 20 feet long and is composed of 75 distinct parts, each of which is made of steel, or in celled internally by wire, and the finer portions by linen and silk, the finer portions by piano wire, some five miles of which were used in the construction of the machine, which is said to resemble a huge kite.

Prof. Bell has a summer residence at Baddeck, overlooking a lake which is said to be one of the finest sheets of water in Eastern Canada. He has been experimenting there for several summers with kites, having used 150 in all, and has tabulated the varying angles of elevation for the different shapes. It has been his plan to embody the data thus obtained in the flying machine that he has been constructing this summer. How great a success his efforts will be cannot be told until he makes a test.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is certain and absolute relief for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, insert in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and your name will be in the columns of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR.

"What have you to say in favor of polygamy?" we argued.

The man with sixteen wives chuckled. "My wives are good friends to myself, and let me alone," he said.

Hotel Visitor—"Now, you are sure this bed is quite clean?"

"Yes, sir," the sheets were only washed this morning. Just feel them, they ain't dry yet."

SOME KITCHENER STORIES

THE GREAT GENERAL IS A MAN OF DECISION.

Striking and Characteristic Stories of the Hero of the Day.

A war correspondent who knows the hero of the hour well says that he is almost to dullness, except on the subject of his profession. Then he is almost as voluble as a gold enthusiast on "stimulants" and "bankers," says the London Mail.

A good instance of Kitchener's laconic style of speech was that given to his officer who, after struggling vainly to get an artillery train through roads that were almost rivers of mud, came to Kitchener. "It is no use, general," he said, "we are so deep in mud that we cannot move our heavy guns another inch." "The Boers will get them for certain," said Kitchener.

Kitchener looked at this worn-out and discouraged officer a moment, then quietly said, "Go on your work, but don't forget that the mud is not only clogging our wheels, it is clogging the Boer wheels as well."

HIS SARCASTIC

Kitchener's scathing sarcasm is well illustrated in the reply he is said to have sent to the leader of a not over-successful column. This officer had several slight engagements with the enemy, mainly consisting of flinging a few shells at them at long range. After each engagement he wired the Command-in-Chief, substantially: "During action several Boers seen to drop from their saddles."

The thing was becoming tiresome, for Lord Kitchener's rule was that only those actually "gathered" should be counted. He soon thought of a remedy, and wrote back to the officer this polite telegram: "I hope when they fell they did not hurt themselves."

This reminds one of the answer Kitchener sent to a certain nobleman whose son was serving in the Yeomanry. Kitchener's definition of the "playtime" sort of warfare indulged in by certain officers is well known. One cannot imagine Lord Kitchener as regarding anything more important than war. Therefore, when the nobleman in question, with large idea of his own importance, wrote: "Please allow son return at once: urgent family reasons," Kitchener answered it laconically: "Son cannot return at all: urgent military reasons."

THE YEOMANRY

Have done such splendid service in South Africa that this one little story at their expense cannot be taken amiss. A party of Colonials and Yeomanry was one day sent to capture a small laager. A friendly Boer volunteered to show the way, and let them when within sight of the fires of the Boer laager to make the attack as soon as dawn appeared. Dawn came, only to find our men themselves surrounded by the Boers. The Boers were in a cordon, and for this gap the Yeomanry made, their officer at their head, leaving their Colonial comrades with the guns to tackle the Boers as best they could. In due course the Yeomanry came to General Clement's camp, and he said to Lord Kitchener, "Company of Yeomanry turned up. What shall I do with them?" The reply was almost immediate: "Keep them as far from me as they kept from the Boers."

An anecdote illustrative of the difference between Lord Kitchener as a chief and Lord Roberts as a commander. Before Lord Roberts left Cape Town he called into his office a certain colonel, and charged him with a particular mission. "How," said the chief, "how soon can you put this through? I know you will do the best you can."

"Well," said the colonel, "I'll try to do it in a fortnight."

"Well," Lord Roberts repeated, "I know you will do the best you can," and with a pleasant smile he dismissed the officer.

Outside the door he met Lord Kitchener.

"Well," asked Lord Kitchener, with business-like abruptness, "what are you doing?"

"Oh," said the colonel, "Lord Roberts wants me to do so and so. When are you going to get it through?"

"Well," said the colonel, "I promised to try to do it in a fortnight."

"Now, colonel," was Lord Kitchener's return, "if you cannot do it within a week we shall have to see about sending you home."

AND IT WAS DONE.

Lieut.-Col. Girouard, the Canadian engineer officer and Director of Military Railways during the war is probably the only man who has ever "answered back" to Lord Kitchener. It was years ago, when the railway was being pushed into the desert. Girouard, independent colonial, was superintending a piece of construction when Lord Kitchener appeared on the scene. The work did not please him, and he spoke his mind freely as is his custom. Girouard is reported to have listened silently until the torrent of words was sent. Then he stepped up to his chief and said: "Look here, Mr. Kitchener, are you bossing this railway or am I?"

What Kitchener said to this has not been reported; but it is a fact that Girouard's "back" did not prevent him from being the chief of the railways in South Africa. And when one thinks of his railway work during the war he cannot help commending his selection.

ADVICE.

Do not enter matrimony without sufficient patrimony.

"Why, papa," she argued, "you know Arab can never drink, plays cards, smokes, bets on horses, swears." "Yes, I know," answered the father, "but I don't want a chap for a son-in-law who merely doesn't do things."

Severe Pains in the Back

Kidney Disease and Stomach Troubles—More Evidence of the Efficiency of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Kidney disease and stomach and liver disorders are almost always found together, and for this reason Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, on account of their direct and continued action on these several organs, are wonderfully effective in curing such complications.

Mr. James Keeley, caretaker of the Primary School and Presbyterian church, Newmarket, Ont., states: "I find that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the best medicine I ever used. I was troubled for some time with kidney disease, pains in the back and stomach disorders. At times I suffered very severely from

backache, but since using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I am all right again.

"It is my belief that they are the most effective medicine a person can use for kidney disease and stomach troubles."

Mrs. Ross, 109 Manitoba street, St. Thomas, Ont., states: "I had a very weak back, and at times suffered very much from severe pains across the small of my back. Believing these to be caused by derangements of the kidneys, I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This treatment seemed to be exactly what I required, for it was

not long before the pains entirely left me, and I was quite strong and well again. We have also used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for the children, when they had coughs and colds, and I never knew it to fail to relieve the trouble at once.

There is no quicker or more certain way of curing back pain and kidney disease than by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Scores of thousands have proved this, and many have sent me statements similar to the above. One pill a dose, 25cts. a box, at all dealers, or Edmundson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

School Opening!

EVERYTHING IN SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL SUPPLIES

New Lines and New Values in
SCRIBBLERS and EXERCISE BOOKS.

Try "Parker's Special" H. B. LEAD PENCIL,
*extra value—2 for 5c.

NEW STATIONERY, FOUNTAIN PENS,
Every pen guaranteed.

BARGAINS.

Rubber Sealer Rings, 5c. doz. New stock.

CHAS. H. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

The F. T. Ward Co.

TO THE LADIES.

We have placed in stock this week a full assortment of SHETLAND WOOLS that are so popular just now for shawl making. The colors are Pink, Sky, Cream, White, Black, Heliotrope, Rainbow, etc. Close price in shawl quantities.

Also, Berlin, Zephyr and Andalusian Wools, all colors.

Saxony and Scotch Fingering Yarns, 65c. lb. up.

FRUIT JARS.—Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons.
Close price to clear.

GROCERIES.

Pure Spices, Cleaned Fruits and Fine Flavored
Teas our specialty.

Cider Vinegar 20c. gallon.

T. G. CLUTE,
MANAGER.

P.S.—Paying 15c. for Fresh Eggs.



Everything for the Duck Shooters.

A Full Line of POWDER, Common and Chilled SHOT, Loaded and Empty SHELLS, GUN CASES, and all other Sundries. We are offering SPECIAL VALUE in a Single Barrel, Breech-Loading Shot Gun.

Your choice of styles in APPLE PARERS and CORN SICKLES.

A complete line of ENAMELLED WARE, including White Lined Sinks.

Also a quantity of TIMOTHY SEED. Give us a call, you will find our prices right.

H. & J. WARREN, = Mill Street,
HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1902, FOR 35c.

Ina Norton, a little thirteen-year-old girl who lives with her parents on Emily street, was sent to the Industrial House of Refuge by Magistrate Flint for an indefinite period. She is only thirteen years of age but her father says she is incorrigible.—Belleville Ontario.

A large double frame house in Trenton, with nearly all its contents, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last. Mr. Thos. Burton, who owned it, occupied one part, and Mr. E. Wicks the other part. The loss is estimated at \$8000, partly covered by insurance.

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A General Banking Business transacted.

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Money to let on Mortgages at low interest.
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ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In this column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.27 a.m. Accom. 10.35 a.m.
Accom. 6.43 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1902.

LOCAL MATTERS.

No Paper Next Week.

As has been our usual custom THE NEWS-ARGUS staff will take their annual holiday next week and in consequence the paper will not be issued. Subscribers will please bear this in mind.

Monday next is Labor Day, and a public holiday.

Schools in villages, towns and cities open on Tuesday next.

Goodform Clothing at Fred. Ward's.

The season for duck shooting commences on Monday next, Sept. 1st.

The local lacrosse team will visit Trenton on Labor Day, where they play a team of that town.

Straw and Panama Hats, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, clearing at \$1.00 at Fred. Ward's.

Remember, THE NEWS-ARGUS will not be issued next week.

Reports from western Ontario state that potatoes are rotting in heavy land, and in some cases a complete loss of the crop is reported. We have heard rumors of the potato crop in this section being affected with rot.

Look at that Suit, you'll want a new one for the Fair, from Fred. Ward's.

Work was commenced this morning tearing up the old walk, and preparing the foundation for the new cement sidewalk from L. Meiklejohn's hardware store west to the corner of Emily street. T. Clement, Marmora, is the contractor.

A list of Fairs is published at which expert judges are to be sent by the Fairs Association, through Mr. Creelman, the Secretary. We notice that fifty-eight Agricultural Societies have availed themselves of this method of judging. North Hastings is not among the number.

Next Monday, Labor Day, being a Bank Holiday, the Sovereign Bank will be closed for business on that day.

The Band Excursion to Picton on Friday last was fairly well patronized, but not so well as last year, the uncertainty of the weather no doubt keeping a large number from going. The trip was made in good time, the boat arriving at Picton about 12.30 p.m., and left about 6 p.m., giving excursionists a good opportunity of sight-seeing in that beautiful town. The excursion party arrived home about 11 p.m., and all seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed the day's outing.

HOME NURSING.—We have recently received a book entitled "Home Nursing," published by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal. This publication contains practical information for the performance of all offices pertaining to the sick. It tells what to do in case of accidents, treats with nearly all the diseases to which human flesh is heir, as well as containing many recipes for preparing solid and liquid food for the sick. No home should be without a copy of it. It is a very attractive book of about 50 pages, and can be obtained upon application to the publishers, Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal, enclosing to them 5c. in stamps to cover the expense of mailing, etc.

On Thursday, Aug. 26th, the residents of Tuftsville and vicinity met at the residence of Mr. Wm. Clark, to show their appreciation of the services of Mr. Philip LeRich, who had been a resident of the place for some 18 years, having taught 13 years in the Public School of that place, and also having been a teacher and superintendent of the Sabbath School for many years. Mr. LeRich was always ready to assist in any good work, and taught by precept and example the great truths of Christianity, and as he was about to leave this neighborhood both parents and children felt they should do something to show they appreciated his labor amongst them. Mr. LeRich was presented with a gold watch and the Rev. Mr. Harris read a very suitable address.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Fall Fairs.

North Hastings, Stirling, Sept. 16-17.
West Hastings, Frankford, Sept. 18-19.
East Hastings, Thrasher's Corners, Sept. 23-25.
Campbellford, Sept. 25-26.
Prince Edward, Picton, Sept. 24-25.
Demorestville, Oct. 10-11.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Board yesterday, 910 boxes of cheese were boarded as follows:—

3 Central	100
4 Enterprise	100
5 Enterprise	100
6 Harold	100
7 Kingston	100
8 Marmora	100
9 Maple Leaf	100
10 Monarch	100
11 Shamrock	100
12 Spry	100
13 Spring Brook	100
14 Stirling	100
15 West Huntingdon	100
17 Glen	100

Buyers present—Bird, Bailey, Cook, Kerr and Whitton.

Sales—Bailey got 500 boxes, Cook 410 boxes. All sold at 93c.

Board meets next week at 2 o'clock.

An excursion to Rochester, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, under the auspices of Court Picton, No. 177, I.O.F., will take place on Saturday, Aug. 30, returning Sept. 1st, per steamers Alexandria and Niagara. The Alexandria will leave Belleville at 11 a.m., and Trenton at 11.15 p.m., and the Niagara will leave Belleville at 10.30 p.m., and Canal at 11.45 p.m., returning will leave Charlotte at 8.30 p.m. on Monday. Fare \$1.50, Special rates to Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Operations will again begin at the Melrose oil well on Friday next. Contractors will go down another thousand feet or so until oil is struck.

Watkins cheese warehouse at the Grand Trunk station at Belleville was burned on Tuesday afternoon. There was nothing in the building at the time. Loss fully covered by insurance.

Mr. J. H. Morrow, of Brighton village has purchased an automobile and is very busy giving his friends rides on the new machine. The carriage is beautifully finished and will seat four. The pace of 25 miles an hour is easy.

Capt. A. W. Weese, of Rossmore, threshed for Mr. W. W. Anderson of that village, 386 bushels of fall wheat, which had been grown on six acres of land, or an average of 56 bushels to the acre. That is a phenomenally high yield.

Robert Darling, employed on the farm of Mr. E. Wannamaker, Ameliasburg, lost his life on Tuesday by a team attached to a self binder running away. He was thrown off in front of the binder, and being caught in the machine, was injured in such a terrible manner that he died soon after. He was 28 years of age and married.

A runaway accident, which may result fatally, occurred in the township of Sidney, near Belleville, on Sunday night, whereby four persons were more or less injured. Mr. and Mrs. M. Sherry, Miss L. Phillips and Mrs. J. P. Sharp, who had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Parke, were about to return home, and had just taken their seats in a democrat when the horses became frightened and started to run. The wagon collided with a tree, and all four were thrown to the ground. When assistance reached them it was found they were all badly bruised, but Mrs. Sharp, who is 83 years of age, had her shoulder blade broken, together with other internal injuries. She is not likely to recover. The horses ran on and collided with a buggy, which was badly smashed, the occupants of the buggy being thrown out and cut and bruised, but no bones were broken.

10th Annual Excursion

Of Court Quinte No. 7586 A.O.F., on Saturday, Aug. 30th and Sunday, Aug. 31st to Summerville, Port of Rochester, per Steamers North King and Caspian. Fare, good to return Sept. 1st, \$1.30; good to return up to Sept. 6th, \$2.00. Time Table:—Leaves Picton 8.45 p.m.; Deseronto 10.10 p.m.; Belleville 11.38 p.m.; Trenton (Canal Bridge) 1.10 a.m.; Brighton 2.12 a.m.; Rochester 3.15 a.m.; Leaves Summerville at 8.30 p.m. For further particulars apply to W. Robinson, E. T. Cherry, J. O. R. McCurdy, Belleville.

Auction Sale.

Administrators' Sale by Public Auction, at Moon's Hotel, in the Village of Stirling, a part of Lot 9 in the 6th Con. of Eavendon, in the County of Hastings, on Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1902. For particulars see posters.

Births.

CHARD—In Stirling, on Aug. 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Chard, a daughter.

Deaths.

BUSH—In Sidney, on Monday, August 18th, 1902, Estella K., eldest daughter of Edwin and Estella Bush, aged 17 years, 10 months and 23 days.

McMULLEN—In Thurlow, on August 24th, Elizabeth Jane McMullen, aged 51 years, 1 month and 14 days.

DELANEY—In Stirling, on August 27, Wm. Delaney, aged 78 years.

A Prosperous Year for Ontario.

While we are not looking for, nor doing much now, as our farmers are so busy securing one of the best crops ever gathered in Ontario, we offer them our congratulations. No people in our midst have struggled so well or so long with adversity in the years gone by as our farmers have, and as their silver cloud is brightly in sight, they deserve congratulations which J. Boldrick & Son offer them. Reasonably we might fairly hope to profit as others will by the country's general prosperity. We intend to make this year a banner one in our stock of Winter Suitings and Overcoatings for Men, and for Fine Furs we will out-strip everything we have before offered the public, especially in Ladies' Fur Coats, at any price, and Men's, also. The intending buyer of good things will please remember.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

Halloway.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Geo. Joss and family, of Brighton, spent Sunday with his mother, Miss Violet Drinkwater, of Toronto, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Bessie Spencer.

Misses May and Nellie Dafeo were visiting their brother at Clayton, N.Y., this week.

The sudden death of Mrs. Jas. McMullen, Sr., has cast a gloom over the vicinity. She was in apparently good health until Wednesday of last week, and a cancer is thought to have been the cause of her sudden demise. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon.

Many beautiful flowers were given by friends and the Epworth League.

Owing to the funeral the Epworth League excursion to Indian Grove was postponed.

Mrs. Herbert Baragar is visiting relatives in New York State.

PERSONALS.

THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribution to this column of all items of a personal nature, such as the arrival or departure of guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave a note at this office or drop a card into the post office, giving full particulars.

Rev. W. D. P. Wilson, of Canifiton, was in town this week.

Mrs. (Rev.) Duke and Master Rowland are visiting her father at Demorestville.

Mrs. G. L. Scott and Miss Jennie Scott are spending this week with relatives in Trenton.

Miss Vera Butler, of Marmora, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wheeler.

Mr. J. S. Carstairs, B.A., of Toronto, spent a few days in town this week with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. McKee left for Rochester last Saturday, on a visit to their son in that city.

Mr. Ernest Shaw and Miss Carl Shaw, of Campbellford, are visiting their uncle, Mr. John Shaw.

Mrs. F. M. Stanton, of Paris, is spending a few days in town, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Chandler.

Mr. Chas. S. Green left on Monday for New York, after spending several weeks visiting relatives here.

Mrs. G. A. Smith, of Los Angeles, Cal., has been visiting for the past week with her sister, Mrs. John S. Black.

Mr. and Mrs. John Doyle, of Toronto, have been spending a couple of weeks with her sister, Mrs. John Rosebush.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones and family, of Philadelphia, N.Y., are here on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Jones.

Mr. E. D. McConnell having spent his holidays at the home of his mother, near Anson, returned last week to resume his duties as principal of Bancroft school.

Mrs. J. R. Baker left on Wednesday morning last for her home at Winnipeg, after a lengthy visit to her parents and other relatives here. Her sister, Miss Lou, Chard, and Master Jack Milne, accompanied her. The latter is on his way to his aunt, Mrs. C. F. Boardman, Roland, Man.

Farmers, Attention!

SAVE YOUR CHICKENS FOR EXPORT

Commencing in September, you can deliver to your nearest G. T. R. Station every bird of any breed and age, young or old, for good Chickens from 5c. to 6c. per pound, live weight, equal to from 40c. to 50c. per pair. We send shipping coops to any Station free and pay express up to 50c. per 100 pounds of chickens. If our buyers in a number of localities. If our buyers not call on you write for particulars to A. E. SILVERWOOD, or DUNDAS & FLAVELLE BROS., Lindsay.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times a week, viz. Wed., Fri. & Sat. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be in November.

If You're Quick You'll Get a Bargain



Twice a year we mark down Shoes to make room for our Big Spring and Fall Stocks, which are now arriving daily from the best factories in Canada.

For the remainder of this month we will sell our Spring and Summer Stock regardless of cost. For instance just note some of the bargains we are now offering to our customers:—

Ladies' Fine Dong Shoes, King quality, regular \$2.75 for \$2.00.

Ladies' Fine Dong Shoes, King quality, regular \$2.50 for \$2.00.

Ladies' Fine Dong Slippers from 75c. regular \$1.00 for 75c.

Children's Fine Dong Boots, all sizes, reg. \$1.00 for 75c.

Children's Fine Dong Shoes, all sizes, reg. \$1.00 for 75c.

Men's Course Plow Boots from 75c. regular \$1.00 for 75c.

Men's Fine Boots, Dong and Box calf, new style, reg. \$2.50 for \$2.00.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Lacrosse Shoes and Boots all reduced in price.

Don't fail to take advantage of this Clearing Sale of our up-to-date stock found throughout this famous Boot and Shoe Store.

We have in now a splendid assortment of Girls', Misses', Boys' and Youths' School Boots—the famous "Ironclad"—in better variety than we ever had them.

It is evidence that we are headquarters for Hand-Made Boots, by the number of orders we are receiving daily, and now is your time to secure a first-class pair to be ready for Fall wear.

All rips sewn free on any boot purchased here. Our Shoe Dressings are renowned for their quality.

GEORGE REYNOLDS,

SHOE KING.

P.S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT PARKER, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Physician, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R.S.O. 1897, chapter 129, section 38, and amending acts, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Robert Parker, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Physician, deceased, who died on or about the 1st day of June, A.D. 1902, to send by mail prepaid, or otherwise deliver to William A. Parker, Stirling, Ont., executor of the estate of the said Robert Parker, deceased, or to his solicitor, as hereunder, on or before the 30th day of August next, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims and demands and the nature of their security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the date mentioned, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been given as required.

And all persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to land in the amount of their indebtedness, on or before the 30th day of August next to the said Executor.

Dated the 4th day of August, A.D. 1902.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executor.

HARDWARE!

Binder Twine.

I handle the "Plymouth" Twine—Nothing to equal it. Just got in a large quantity to-day.

L. MEKLEJOHN.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description can quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents issued through Mann & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$10 a year, \$5 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK OF PATENTS sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

THE Stirling News-Argus

(is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year. If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER LINE per week when inserted for 1 year. 6 mos. 3 mos.

Whole col. down to half col. 7c. 9 10

Half col. down to quarter col. 5 9 11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for which they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two lines, \$1.00 per year; \$3 for six months; \$4 for three months; One line, \$2 per year; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; \$1 for one month. Personal cards limited to six lines, \$1 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be charged at the option of advertisers without extra charge. Per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors Help" and "How you can succeed."

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